

# The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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January 31, 1955

Old Series: Vol. LXX—No. 829

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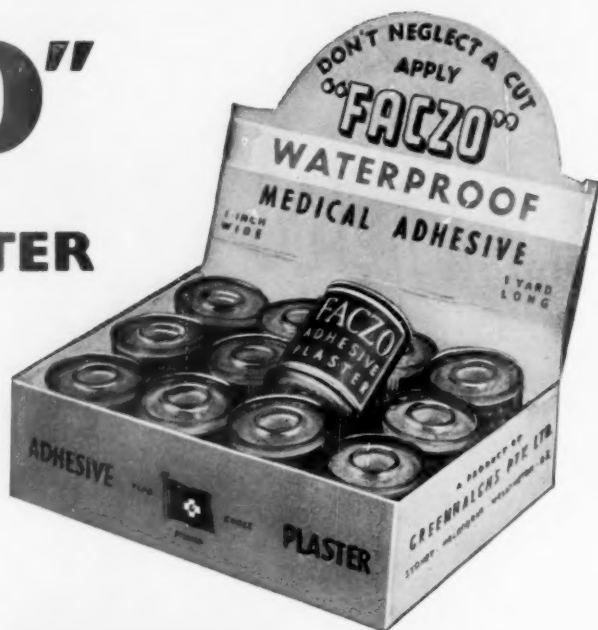
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## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

#### EXAMINATION COMMENCING DATES 1955.

**Preliminary Examination.**—May 11; November 16.

**Intermediate Examination.**—February 16; June 8  
(Botany). November 7.

**Final Examination.**—February 28; May 25; August 29;  
November 15.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

F. C. KENT, Registrar.

360 Swanston Street,  
Melbourne.

### PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The next Qualifying Examination  
will be held in August, 1955.

Watch this column for further  
advice.

P. E. COSGRAVE,  
Registrar.

Fifth Floor,  
Winchcombe House,  
52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

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## Pharmacy Board of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTIONS, 1955.

### ELECTION OF THREE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

I, FREDERICK NORMAN PLEASANCE, the Returning Officer appointed under the provisions of the Pharmacy Regulations, 1930, do hereby certify that at the Annual Election for 1955 of Three Members of the Board the number of candidates did not exceed the number of vacancies, and I therefore declare:—

WILFRID RUDOLPH ILIFFE, 88 Warrigal Road, Oakleigh,

and  
NIGEL CHARLES MANNING, Flinders Street, Melbourne

and  
ALEXANDER WASHINGTON MCGIBBONY, Collins Street, Melbourne.

registered pharmaceutical chemists, to be duly elected members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, as from the seventh day of February, 1955, for the ensuing three years.

Melbourne,  
18th January, 1955.

F. N. PLEASANCE,  
Returning Officer.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTION.

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the above Society, it is hereby notified that an ELECTION will be held to fill FOUR ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Council and to elect AN AUDITOR on the 16th day of March, 1955. The retiring members of the Council are Alan Louis Hull, Vivian George Morison, Eric Scott and Gavin Hartley Williams, and the retiring Auditor is Robert Haydon Morrison. Wednesday, the 23rd day of February, 1955, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged, or delivered by post, at the office of the Society, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 16th day of March, 1955.

F. N. PLEASANCE,

Melbourne, December 6, 1954.

Returning Officer.

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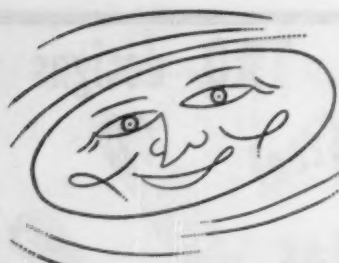
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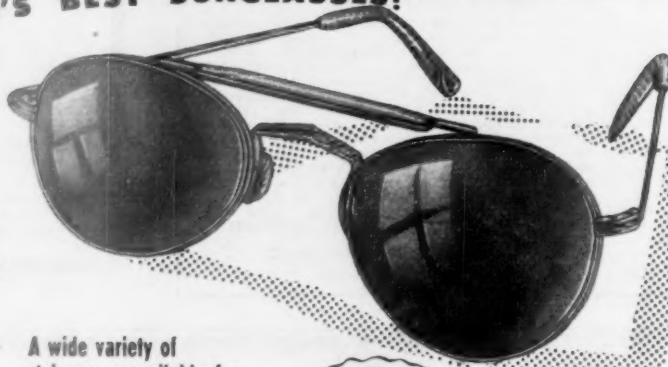
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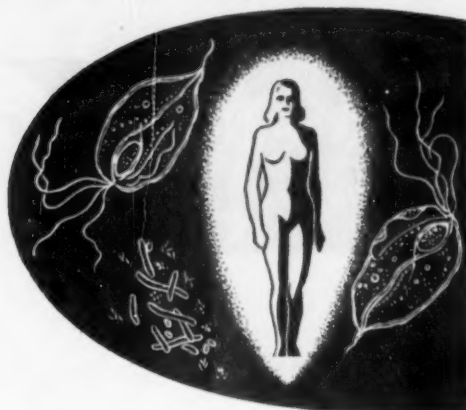
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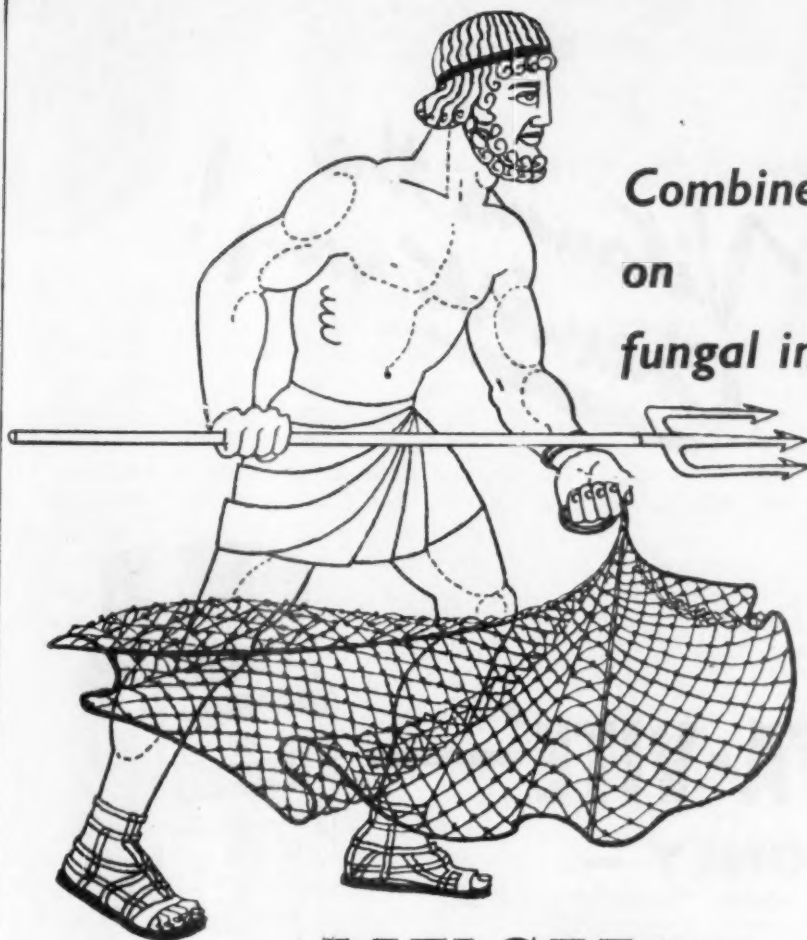
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A.E.S





# Editorial

New Series: Vol. 36 No. 421

Old Series: Vol. LXX—No. 829

January 31, 1955

## Keeping Abreast

TO keep one's knowledge of the multitude of new preparations introduced into medical practice up to date is today one of the most urgent obligations of pharmaceutical chemists.

Swiftly and surely the nature of the chemist's dispensing routine has changed with the introduction of more and more of these specialties—the newer drugs and so-called ethical proprietaries.

A completely new field has been opened up, and those who have cultivated and developed it are earning the reward of their enterprise.

A progressive line of thought in relation to the changing order of our daily routine is essential to avert failure. Negative thinking, too often expressed in words that pharmacy now is merely a matter of tablet counting, could lead to economic disaster.

The study of the discovery, testing, clinical trials and effects in medical treatment of each new therapeutic agent is in itself fascinating. The rapidity with which the list grows is, however, bewildering—particularly to the older men in pharmacy. Nevertheless, there is in it a challenge.

To equip the younger men to perform their function as pharmaceutical chemists efficiently, curricula are being modified, but in this direction we have not proceeded through the transition stage.

In practice, the balance between manipulative and technical skill and advanced theoretical studies has shifted. A greater knowledge of organic chemistry, the uses, actions and side-effects of drugs, is demanded. The older materia medica, although still significant in pharmaceutical practice, has declined in relative importance.

Under the influence of the National Health Scheme, emphasis today is on life-saving and disease-preventing drugs—most of which are in the category of pharmaceutical specialties, which require no compounding.

Complete knowledge of all the properties of all such preparations is beyond the attainment of any chemist,

but there is a vast amount of information available. None can afford to ignore it.

In law a pharmaceutical chemist has always been held primarily responsible for the prescriptions he dispenses. That principle still applies. It is therefore imperative, for his own security and peace of mind, that he should have at least a rudimentary knowledge of the materials he handles and supplies.

For the same reason he should refrain absolutely from supplying without prescription any substance or preparation which is under prescription control, or which, if uncontrolled, is reputed to be potentially harmful when used indiscriminately. A case in point is a recently introduced so-called "courage drug."

Pharmaceutical publications in all countries have realised the need for disseminating information concerning new medicinal preparations.

This journal entered the field some years ago by publishing on perforated sheets within the journal a monthly list of new prescriptions. Later it produced the Prescription Proprietary card service, which has proved a boon to chemists and doctors throughout Australia. Each year new features are added, and the list of subscribers increases.

We introduce this month, as a new feature in the journal—"Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs." In this, the first instalment, a classification of the Antihistamines is given, together with data concerning chemically identical preparations, chemically related substances, official or approved names, etc.

A similar classification of a group of drugs or some other tabulation of new preparations will be published each month. Detailed information of most new prescription proprietaries may be found in the Prescription Proprietary Card Service of the Journal.

We hope that the information thus promulgated will be of assistance to our readers in the practice of their profession.

# THE MONTH

## News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

### *Quotation for the Month*

We shall generally find that the triangular person has got into the square hole, the oblong into the triangular, and a square person has squeezed himself into the round hole. The officer and the office, the doer and the thing done, seldom fit so exactly that we can say they were almost made for each other. (Sydney Smith.)

### *Pharmacy in Australia*

Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, who returned to Melbourne during the month after 10 months abroad, said on arrival, as others have said before him, that he felt no occasion to apologise to anyone for conditions in pharmacy in this country.

Over the past five years there has been a flow of competent pharmaceutical observers and leaders to overseas countries. All return with the report that pharmacy and conditions in the calling in this country compare favourably with those found elsewhere.

Our graduates also find that they can hold their own, and are welcomed as employees when abroad. Although gratifying to hear, these comments do not mean we have nothing to learn. We can profit and gain much from observations of the manner in which things are done in other places, and from others in countries with longer experience than we have.

Pharmacists in Australia will look forward to hearing in more detail some of Mr. Thompson's experiences.

### *Science Association to Meet in Melbourne*

Melbourne is preparing for the meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in that city between August 17-24, 1955.

It is anticipated that more than 1,000 scientists will attend the various sections.

An active committee has been appointed, and is already working on arrangements for the meetings of Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science), which will be conducted for the most part in the Victorian College of Pharmacy buildings. The President-Elect of Section "O" is Mr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy, University of Sydney, and the Secretary of the Melbourne Committee is Mr. E. E. Nye.

An attractive programme of papers, excursions and entertainments is being planned.

At least one evening meeting may be held, so that Victorian chemists may have the opportunity of participating in the discussions.

A suggestion has been made that at least one session might be held in a provincial town outside of Melbourne.

A decision has been reached by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia that a General Conference will not be held in conjunction with the Section "O" meeting. Reasons given are that the time between Association meetings recently has been too short; there are difficulties in arranging suitable accommodation for a large number of conference visitors while the Science Congress is in progress, and the likelihood of inclement weather in Melbourne in August.

The next conference will be held in Melbourne in May, 1956.

### *N.H.S. in Great Britain*

Progress and developments in N.H.S. in Great Britain are reviewed in the report of the Minister of Health, Mr. Iain Macleod, recently published by H.M. Stationery Office. In the report the Minister states that one of the major preoccupations of the Health Service is the problem of the Nation's Drug Bill.

Figures reprinted in "The Chemist and Druggist" show that during the year 1953 219,756,904 prescriptions were dispensed by chemist contractors. This was an increase of nearly four million on the 1952 figure and 17,750,000 on the 1949.

The total cost of the prescriptions was £44,700,965 (an average cost of 48.62d.), compared with 1952 cost of £43,768,599 (average 48.63d.).

In 1949 the cost was £30,331,303, with an average prescription cost of 36.04d.

For the first few months of 1953, for the first time since the start of the service, the average cost per prescription was lower than for the corresponding month of the previous year—a reduction attributed mainly to the co-operation of practitioners in accepting the advice of the joint committee on prescribing.

### *Heroin Banned in Western Australia*

Press reports from Western Australia indicate that a measure has been passed by the Western Australian Parliament, completely banning the use of Heroin in Western Australia.

Western Australia thus comes into line with other States in complying with the request of the Common-

wealth that restrictions be placed on the manufacture, sale and use of Heroin.

Other States in which action has been taken forbid the manufacture of the drug or supply without prescription. Importation is forbidden under Commonwealth law. Eventually it will become an offence for any person to have Heroin in his or her possession. As we go to press, we have no information as to whether there is any ban under the Western Australian Act on possession of Heroin, or what provision is made for use in legitimate pharmaceutical and medical practice for the use of reserve supplies.

### ***The Sale of Indigestion Powders***

Stomach powders should be banned from chemists' shops, according to a statement by Dr. F. A. B. Shephard, quoted in the Canberra "Times." Dr. Shephard made the statement in Fremantle when passing through there yesterday on his return to Queensland after 25 years in India and Canada. He said palliatives frequently hid from unsuspecting victims the symptoms of stomach cancer.

It is surprising that pharmacies should be singled out for this attention. Actually the qualified pharmaceutical chemist is very conscious of the dangers of self-medication, and recognises the limitations under which he operates. The great majority of pharmaceutical chemists regard it as a duty to refer to medical practitioners persons coming to them with anything more serious than common ailments of minor occurrence.

On the other hand, all sorts of unstandardised and unidentifiable preparations for alleged relief of indigestion and similar complaints are blatantly advertised without restriction, and sold by persons without any medical or pharmaceutical training or qualification.

### ***The Problem of the Drug Addict***

Australia is fortunate in that addiction to narcotic drugs has not got a grip on as large a proportion of the people as in other countries.

One of the main defects of our system is that there is no specialised institutional treatment in some States for victims of the drug habit.

This was emphasised by Det. D. S. Ritchie when giving evidence in the City Court, Melbourne, concerning forgery of prescriptions for Omnopon by a young nursing sister.

Four chemists had given evidence concerning the presentation of irregular prescriptions by the nursing sister, who admitted falsely arranging the prescriptions and taking the Omnopon orally or hypodermically.

Det. Ritchie said the police were up against a stone wall in dealing with drug addict cases, and did not know what to do with them. Unless a patient volunteered to go to Royal Park (which is not a specialist institution for treatment), there was nothing the police could do. The magistrate, Mr. Wade, said he was well aware of the weakness of the system.

### ***An Unfavourable Comparison***

Usually it is left to pharmaceutical organisations or individual pharmacists to draw attention to inadequacy of rewards for their professional services.

The following paragraph, however, which appeared in a recent issue of the Melbourne "Argus," speaks for itself:—

**One to make you think:** Two advertisements in the same column of the same page of the same paper at the weekend, one immediately under the other:

Repatriation General Hospital requiring a pharmacist, Grade I; applicants to be fully qualified pharmacists, registered with the Pharmaceutical Society. Duties: Pharmaceutical duties in Dispensary. Salary: £890-£926.

Kensington chemical company requiring a country representative. Car provided, hotel expenses. Salary: £25 a week, plus commission.

### ***Guild House Opening***

The Federal Council of the Guild and its various departments will move into their new headquarters in St. Francis' street, Melbourne, during the month, and the new building, furnishings and equipment are almost complete, and everything should be in readiness for the official opening on February 14, when the Premier of Victoria, the Hon. John Cain, will be the principal guest.

### ***Society of Chemical Industry***

The Seventy-fourth Annual Meeting of the British Society of Chemical Industry will be held at Birmingham during the period July 11-16, 1955.

The meeting will be held in the University of Birmingham, which is situated at Edgbaston, about three miles from the city centre. Hotel accommodation in Birmingham is somewhat limited, and accommodation is being reserved at the University halls of residence.

### ***Pharmacy's Choice***

A striking address by Carl K. Raiser, Manager of Trade Relations, Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, given before the section at the American Pharmaceutical Convention, August, 1953, is printed in the October issue of the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

The summary of the address is set forth by the author in the following words:—

Freedom of professional action and judgment cannot be retained and practised without accepting the necessary responsibilities.

The problem of substitution presents a challenge to the pharmacists, and the challenge is not met by citing duplication of manufactured products.

Professions can be wholly or in part self-regulated only as long as they enforce the regulations that have been considered to be necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

The drug industry and the retail pharmacists face the responsibility of solving their problems, or they will be faced with further Governmental regulation.

# SCIENCE SECTION



## ARTICLES

- Ointment and Emulsion Cream Bases.
- Monosodium Glutamate Injection.
- The Dispensing of Crude Coal Tar in Emulsified Bases and Aqueous Lotions.
- Skin Penetration by Adrenaline.

EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

### OINTMENT AND EMULSION CREAM BASES

By B. L. Stanton, M.B., M.R.C.P., F.P.S.

(This article appeared in "The Medical Journal of Australia," October 9, 1954, and is reproduced here by permission of the Editor of that journal.)

Ointments have such a diversity of use that there can be no such thing as an ideal all-purpose base; and while it has been claimed, with some justification, that the base may be more efficient in therapy than the supposed active constituents themselves, the converse is certainly true that an unsatisfactory base can destroy completely the efficiency of the constituents.

To summarise the many applications of these bases: they may be simple emollients; a means of adding water and fat to a harsh dry skin; carriers of sedatives, astringents, antipruritics, anodynes et cetera; conveyers of antiseptics or antibiotics to a local lesion; or even vehicles for carrying drugs into the system via the skin. On the other hand, their function may be purely protective—either against body secretions or excretions, as in biliary, pancreatic and other fistulae, in the various "ostomies," or for the protection of the surrounding skin when some caustic medicament is to be locally applied. In the field of industry they acquire some importance in protecting the skin from noxious dusts and chemicals, as so-called barrier creams. This term, incidentally, is grossly overworked and misapplied, there being no single preparation or type of cream having universal application as a barrier.

If adequate protection is required, it is essential that the ointment make intimate contact with the skin. This presents difficulties in that both water and fat exude from the skin in sweat and sebum, and for intimacy of contact the ointment must be able to absorb both and overcome the interfacial tensions separating these two immiscibles.

It is also desirable, for the purpose of protection, that the base itself be inert. From this standpoint the paraffins—soft paraffin or suitable mixtures of hard, soft and liquid paraffins to give a preparation of suitable consistency and hardness—would at once suggest themselves, as they are quite impervious to digestive or other secretions, to acids and alkalis, and to most industrial chemicals.

On the other hand, while they are miscible with the skin fat, a film of underlying sweat or of watery exudation from the broken skin effectively bars complete contact. In fact, where there is an infective and exudative dermatitis, paraffins, even if they carry an antiseptic, will deliver this indifferently or not at all, and may even spread infection.

In the words of a very old but critical observer—one William Shakespeare:

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place  
Whiles rank corruption mining all within  
Infects unseen.

This immiscibility can be overcome in several ways. Perhaps the easiest is to add about 10 per cent. of wool fat or lanolin, which, in addition to its capacity to absorb a limited quantity of water, is stable, chemically inert, readily sterilisable and not subject to rancidity.

Simple Ointment (Unguentum Simplex) (B.P., 1953) satisfies this requirement:

Wool Fat . . . . .	5
Hard Paraffin . . . . .	5
Cetostearyl Alcohol . . . . .	5
Soft White Paraffin . . . . .	to 100

The less familiar Cetostearyl Alcohol is finding more frequent application in ointment bases. It is a mixture of saturated fatty alcohols, waxy in consistency and, like Wool Fat, having a limited capacity to absorb water and hold it in a water-in-oil emulsion.

The greater intimacy of contact afforded by this base is further increased by the incorporation of inert but adsorbent powders—such as Light Kaolin, Titanium Dioxide, Starch or Zinc Oxide. The addition of 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of such powders makes a fairly stiff but adherent paste and may be prescribed thus:

Titanium Dioxide . . . . .	15
Light Kaolin . . . . .	10
Simple Ointment (B.P., 1953) . . . . .	to 100
Send 500 grains.	

(In parenthesis we are on a crusade at present to induce prescribers to order either in grammes, 30 grammes being equivalent to an ounce, or in multiples of 100 grains, 500 grains approximating the apothecary's ounce (480 grains), and 400 grains approximating the avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). Such a practice facilitates accuracy of calculation and application of percentage quantities.)

In place of the adsorbent powders, some have advocated the incorporation of Aluminium Powder (British Pharmaceutical Codex), which consists of Metallic Aluminium in very fine flakes with an appreciable proportion of Aluminium Oxide. This may be added to Simple Ointment (about 20 per cent.) or has been used by itself as a dusting powder applied to ulcers or to the skin around "ostomy" operations. The British Pharmaceutical Codex (Supplement, 1952) contains a formula for Compound Paste of Aluminium:

Aluminium Powder (B.P.C.) . . . . .	100
Zinc Oxide . . . . .	200
Liquid Paraffin . . . . .	200

These preparations are easily sterilised by heating in an oven to 150 deg. for an hour, but, of course, must



be stirred till cool to prevent separation of the ingredients.

A very simple and practical method is to use a flat cigarette tin of 20 or 50 capacity, cut a quantity of gauze just to fit the tin, "butter" the gauze in layers of three or four pieces with the ointment, fit in the tin and sterilise in an oven with suitable precautions.

This gives a home-made protective dressing of the tulle gras type, which may be prepared by instruction in any pharmacy. Any intelligent patient may be entrusted to prepare his own.

Incidentally the relative dryness of this ointment, which will be increased by adding more adsorbent powder up to 25 per cent., makes it suitable for application where folds of skin induce moistness and maceration—submammary and intergluteal regions.

If required, active ingredients may be added — for example, Tannic Acid (5 per cent.) as an astringent; Butyl Aminobenzoate (1 per cent. or 2 per cent.) for pruritus or pain; Benzoic Acid (5 per cent. or 10 per cent.), Undecylenic Acid (10 per cent. or 12 per cent.), or Phenyl Mercuric Nitrate (0.1 per cent.) for fungoid infestations. Lassar's Paste is of this class:

Zinc Oxide . . . . .	24
Starch . . . . .	24
Salicylic Acid . . . . .	2
Soft White Paraffin . . . . .	50

This type of unguent is not a good deliverer of medicaments. It must be regarded mainly as protective to the skin and, because of its adherent properties and its inertia, a good barrier against noxious dusts and chemicals.

Of more general application, especially for the delivery of medicaments, are the emulsion bases. Of these there are two types, the water-in-oil or oil-miscible bases and the oil-in-water or water-miscible bases.

The oil-miscible bases may be dealt with first. These are creams or emulsions in which water is emulsified in oil, the oil constituting the continuous or external phase. We are quite familiar with these (though perhaps not thinking of them as water-in-oil emulsions) in the well-known forms of Carron Oil, Zinc Cream and the ordinary toilet cold cream.

The bases of Carron Oil and Zinc Cream are similar, consisting of a fixed oil shaken up with an approximately equal quantity of lime-water. The Calcium Hydroxide in the lime-water (about half a grain to the fluid ounce) unites with the oil to form a small quantity of Calcium Soap, which, remaining in solution in the oil, emulsifies the water within the oil.

To ensure the stability of the emulsion and to reinforce the emulgent properties of the Calcium Soap, wool fat is usually added.

A suitable base of this type is Cremor Simplex Oleosus (Simple Water-in-Oil Cream) of the forthcoming Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary:

Oleic Acid . . . . .	4 grains
Arachis Oil . . . . .	186 grains
Wool Fat . . . . .	120 grains
Solution of Calcium Hydroxide . . . . .	209 minims

Two points should be noted with this and other Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary formulae. First, a convention is established for the guidance of prescribers that the title "Cremor—Oleosus" indicates a water-in-oil (w/o) emulsion base while "Cremor—Aquosus" indicates an oil-in-water (o/w) base. Second, in conformity with present views, the quantities of ingredients cited in the formulae add to 500 grains, the conventionalised "ounce."

The feebly emulgent properties of the wool fat reside mainly in the unsaponifiable residue. This comprises many alcohols, prominent among which is cholesterol, and it is adopted in the British Pharmacopoeia with the title Wool Alcohols (Alcoholia Lanoe). The incorporation of 6 per cent. of this in a mixture of paraffins constitutes the Pharmacopoeial Ointment of Wool Alcohols (Unguentum Alcoholium Lanae). This is an anhydrous but hydrophilic ointment, comparable in

many respects and interchangeable with the Simple Ointment (B.P.) already referred to. It is, however, a potential water-in-oil cream, and mixed with an equal quantity of water forms the hydrous ointment (Unguentum Aquosum) of the British Pharmacopoeia.

Under Australian conditions this is not quite stable, and a useful modification is the oil-miscible cholesterol cream (Cremor Cholesterol Oleosus) of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary under revision:

Ointment of Wool Alcohols (B.P.) . . . . .	160 grains
Arachis Oil . . . . .	160 grains
Distilled Water . . . . .	195 minims

Occasionally both the wool alcohols and the calcium soap emulgent are used together as in the liquid water-in-oil cream, Lotio Calamine Oleosa (A.P.F.):

Calamine . . . . .	180 grains
Zinc Oxide . . . . .	80 grains
Oleic Acid . . . . .	20 minims
Wool Alcohols . . . . .	20 grains
Solution of Calcium Hydroxide . . . . .	1½ fluid ozs.
Arachis Oil . . . . .	4 fluid ozs.

A third water-in-oil emulsion base is the ordinary "cold cream," now used mainly as an emollient and cleansing cream for toilet purposes. It is a water-in-oil base made by shaking together melted beeswax, oil and an aqueous solution of borax. Though not used frequently now in medicine, it is not devoid of value as an emollient and cooling cream.

For practical purposes the Simple Cream and the Cholesterol Cream are the most stable and trouble-free water-in-oil bases for general use. Their virtues may be summarised thus. They mix with and absorb both sweat and sebum, do not dehydrate or defat the skin; that is, they are compatible with the skin and are emollient and protective. The external phase being oily, they will give fair delivery of oil-soluble drugs to the skin, but poor delivery of water-soluble drugs. They are non-ionic and have few incompatibles. They will carry adsorbent powders readily (for example, Zinc Oxide, Titanium Dioxide, Light Kaolin, Calamine, Bismuth Salts), and as they do not wash off the skin easily, especially when charged with these powders, they form an excellent barrier to many chemical irritants. A wide experience as medical officer at the Boy Scouts' Jamboree some years ago convinced me that the most efficient barrier against sunburn is freshly made Zinc Cream, while for local treatment after sunburn the same cream, reinforced if needed by an analgesic (say, 0.5 per cent. to 1 per cent. Butyl Aminobenzoate), is quite effective.

For the treatment of previous "over-treatment," as emollients in xeroderma and in most non-infective dermatoses, the simple water-in-oil creams have a very definite place.

For pruritus, the incorporation of such drugs as Menthol (0.5 per cent. to 1 per cent.), Chlorbutol (5 per cent. to 10 per cent.), Camphor (5 per cent. to 10 per cent.) and Methyl Salicylate (5 per cent. to 10 per cent.) frequently suffices in simple water-in-oil creams, Zinc Cream and Calamine Cream. For less responsive cases or where analgesia is required, the oil-soluble local anaesthetics, Benzocaine (5 per cent. to 10 per cent.) and Butyl Aminobenzoate (0.5 per cent. to 2 per cent.), may be used.

The following are examples of prescriptions having water-in-oil cream bases:

Menthol . . . . .	0.5%
Zinc Oxide . . . . .	10%
Butyl Aminobenzoate . . . . .	1%
Simple Water-in-Oil Cream (A.P.F.) . . . . .	to 500 grains
(This is antipruritic, sedative, astringent and analgesic.)	

As a slightly hygroscopic but emollient cream for continuous application in xeroderma, Glycerin may be added thus:

Glycerin . . . . .	20%
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Simple Water-in-Oil Cream (A.P.F.) . to 500 grains  
Oil of Orange Flowers (six minims) or Oil of Lavender  
(ten minims) may be added to minimise the fatty odour.

The second group of emulsion bases is the water-miscible or oil-in-water group. In these the external or continuous phase is water, the oil (disperse phase) being emulsified or dispersed throughout the water.

These differ in many respects from the oil-miscible creams. They are in themselves such active emulsifying agents, and make such close contact with the skin and the floor of ulcers, that they practically incorporate these within themselves. With these characters they are excellent media for conveying water-soluble drugs to the skin or to ulcerated areas. In fact, because of their efficient delivery, it is often necessary to reduce the quantities of active constituents that sufficed when incorporated in the inert or non-emulsified bases.

Their emulgent activity is such that they readily incorporate skin debris (secretions, pus and bacteria), and their easy water-miscibility allows them to be washed off with warm or even cold running water without rubbing, damage being thus avoided to epithelial buds or granulations in healing ulcers. In being washed from the skin they carry with them the emulsified debris and thus act usefully as detergents.

The emulgents that have been elaborated and used for these water-miscible creams are many and complex, but we will consider only such types as will allow of a rational and informed application to satisfy therapeutic requirements.

The ordinary water-soluble household soaps could be used, but in aqueous solution they are highly ionised, strongly alkaline, damaging to the skin and fraught with many potential incompatibilities.

The first emulgent in common use is really a complex soap comparable with the ordinary household detergent soaps of the sodium oleate class, but the kation or metallic radical equivalent is Triethanolamine. This substance, a hygroscopic liquid readily soluble in both water and alcohol, forms with Oleic or Stearic Acid a soap with strongly emulgent properties. A convenient formula employing this is Cremor Triethanolamine Aquosus (Hydrous Triethanolamine Cream) (A.P.F.):

Stearic Acid . . . . .	20
Wool Fat . . . . .	4
Triethanolamine . . . . .	2
Glycerin . . . . .	5
Distilled Water . . . . .	to 100

Triethanolamine is, however, more frequently used in lotions or liquid creams and is usually prescribed in strengths of 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. with about three or four times the quantity of Oleic or Stearic Acid. The larger quantity of Stearic Acid and the added Wool Fat in the above formula give body to the cream. A commonly used liquid preparation of this type is application of Benzyl Benzoate (A.P.F.):

Benzyl Benzoate . . . . .	1 fluid ounce
Triethanolamine . . . . .	12 minims
Stearic Acid . . . . .	40 grains
Distilled Water . . . . .	to 4 fluid ounces

In this emulsified form the effectiveness of Benzyl Benzoate in scabies is enhanced not only by its greater intimacy of contact and penetration, but by its greater covering capacity. If desired, Dicapane (D.D.T.) (2 per cent.) might be dissolved in the Benzyl Benzoate and incorporated, thus increasing its efficiency in relation to parasitic infestations in general. A comparable formula having similar therapeutic application and carrying the effective but relatively non-toxic Gamma Benzene Hexachloride is Cream of Gamma Benzene Hexachloride (G.B.H. Cream) (A.P.F.):

Gamma Benzene Hexachloride . . . . .	5 grains
Stearic Acid . . . . .	10 grains
Cetostearyl Alcohol . . . . .	100 grains
Triethanolamine . . . . .	8 grains
Glycerin . . . . .	40 grains
Distilled Water . . . . .	to 500 grains

A useful mildly detergent emollient hand lotion with a Triethanolamine Stearate base is the compound almond lotion of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary (Lotio Amygdalae Composita).

The second type of emulgent for the preparation of oil-in-water creams is the Emulsifying Wax of the British Pharmacopoeia. This is a waxy solid consisting of Sodium Lauryl Sulphate (10 per cent.) incorporated in Cetostearyl Alcohol. The actual emulgent (Sodium Lauryl Sulphate) is a water-soluble slightly alkaline powder, the Cetostearyl Alcohol being merely a diluent, but also functioning as a "filler"—that is, a substance giving body to the cream.

The British Pharmacopoeia has two preparations involving this substance. The first is "Emulsifying Ointment"—an anhydrous but hydrophilic base containing 30 per cent. of emulsifying wax in a mixture of soft and liquid paraffins. The second, called "Simple Cream" or "Hydrous Emulsifying Ointment," contains 30 per cent. of the Emulsifying Ointment, with 0.1 per cent. of Chlorocresol as a preservative and water to 100.

A comparable preparation of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary designed to stand up more readily to Australian conditions is Cremor Ceræ Sulphonata (A.P.F.) (Hydrous Cream of Emulsifying Wax):

Emulsifying Wax . . . . .	50 grains
Hard Paraffin . . . . .	25 grains
Liquid Paraffin . . . . .	140 minims
Chlorocresol . . . . .	1 grain
Distilled Water . . . . .	313 minims

Both of these emulgents are of the nature of water-soluble salts or electrolytes, and as such are subject to ionisation in aqueous solution. This brings in its train potentialities for incompatibility.

It will be recalled that when a salt dissolves in water it is to a greater or less extent dissociated into ions—a positively charged metallic ion or kation and a negatively charged non-metallic radical or anion. In the two emulgents considered (Triethanolamine Oleate and Sodium Lauryl Sulphate) the emulgent properties lie mainly in the anion. These are therefore known as Anionic Emulgents.

Other ionic emulgents—notably the quaternary ammonium group of which Cetrimide and "Zephiran" are examples—carry their emulgent properties in the positively charged ion and are known as Kationic Emulgents.

A mixture of two electrolytes in aqueous solution inevitably leads to an exchange of radicals, so that on purely theoretical grounds, non-electrolytes or non-ionisable drugs should be used with the above emulgents if the possibility of incompatibility is to be avoided—such drugs would include Phenol, Resorcinol and Tars et cetera.

However, for the most part the question of incompatibility is negligible, as the degree of ionisation in the emulgents is very small, but, just as the emulgents are classified as kationic or anionic, the same classification may be extended to various drugs in common use, depending on whether their therapeutic activities lie in the kationic or in the anionic radicals.

As mixtures of large active ions of opposite charge are liable to cause precipitation and/or inactivation of the medicament, it follows that anionic drugs should not be prescribed with kationic drugs, nor should they be incorporated in creams having a Kationic Emulgent. The converse is, of course, also true.

While frequently the therapeutic loss following such theoretical incompatibility is negligible, the principle involved in avoiding such potentialities for incompatibility is a sound one.

Kationic drugs comprise, for the most part, hydrochlorides, sulphates and other salts of organic bases; for example, Alkaloids (Sulphates of Atropine or Morphine), some Antibiotics (Hydrochlorides of "Aureomycin," Streptomycin and "Terramycin"), adrenergic drugs (hydrochlorides and other salts of Adrenaline, Ephedrine, Amphetamine and Isoprenaline), basic anti-

septic dyes (Crystal Violet, Brilliant Green, Aminacrine Hydrochloride), many local anaesthetics (Hydrochlorides of Procaine, Cocaine, Amethocaine, Cinchocaine), most antihistamines (Promethazine Hydrochloride, Mepyramine Maleate) and Quaternary Ammonium Germicides (Cetrimide, "Zephiran").

Anionic drugs comprise, for the most part, the organic acids and metallic or metalloid derivatives of acidic organic compounds—for example, soaps (Sodium Oleate, Triethanolamine Oleate), Soluble Barbiturates, Soluble Sulphonamides, Acid Dyes (Fluorescein Sodium) and Penicillins (Sodium Potassium or Calcium Salts of Penicillin).

Should it be desired to include any members of this group in a cream, the Hydrous Cream of Emulsifying Wax would be satisfactory. Where (as in the case of Penicillin) stability of the therapeutic agent is endangered by prolonged solution in water, the anhydrous but hydrophilic base, Emulsifying Ointment B.P. would offer a way out of the difficulty. This will hold and preserve the Penicillin, but because of its potential water miscibility will make it available to skin or ulcer.

The question of ionic incompatibility does not arise in the case of the water-in-oil emulsions, in that these are, for the most part, non-ionic; but even if they are electrolytes, they remain in solution in the oil and so are not subject to ionic dissociation.

Though I have perhaps unnecessarily introduced this ionic complication, it was done with intent in that it is salutary to consider these very complex drugs of the present time as non-ionic, kationic or anionic to avoid the risks of physical and/or therapeutic incompatibility.

In the case of creams this complication need not now arise unless two ionically opposed drugs, such as Sulphacetamide Sodium and Proflavine Hemisulphate, are prescribed together in a cream, for several non-ionic emulsions have been developed, and it is probable that the next British Pharmacopoeia will adopt one of these—to wit, "Cetomacrogol 1000," a polyoxyethylene-glycol-1000-monocetyl ether. This interesting chemical carries a hydrophobic cetyl group slightly overbalanced with hydrophilic oxyethylene groups and with the glycol residue. It is a neutral waxy substance soluble in water, not ionically dissociated, not affected by a high concentration of electrolytes and stable over a wide pH range.

Just as for convenience in pharmaceutical use the British Pharmacopoeia mixes Sodium Lauryl Sulphate with Cetostearyl Alcohol to make Emulsifying Wax, so also we will have the comparable anhydrous but hydrophilic base Non-Ionic Emulsifying Wax:

Cetomacrogol 1000	20
Cetostearyl Alcohol	80
and the corresponding hydrous cream Non-Ionic Cream:	
Non-Ionic Emulsifying Wax	14
Liquid Paraffin	8
Chlorocresol	0.1
Distilled Water	to 100

As this is compatible with either anionic or kationic drugs (but not together), it is a safe base and will probably establish itself as the base of choice for most oil-in-water creams.

The pharmacist has had a comprehensive training in the matter of anionic and kationic incompatibility, and when in doubt we may perhaps leave the choice of the most suitable base in his hands by prescribing thus:

Sulphacetamide	10%
Aminacrine Hydrochloride	0.2%
Oil-in-Water Cream Base	to 200 grains

or

Salicylic Acid	5 grains
Precipitated Sulphur	20 grains
Water-in-Oil Emulsion Base	to 500 grains

We have referred to a kationic group of emulgents which, as they have independent therapeutic application, merit individual consideration. These are the quaternary ammonium compounds represented by Cetrimide (B.P.) and Benzalkonium Chloride (U.S.P.), better known by its trade name of "Zephiran."

These have the basic structure of ammonium chloride, but for the hydrogen atoms of the ammonium radical are substituted various organic groups. These substances froth considerably in aqueous solution, and because of their great reduction of surface tension are active wetting agents and have high penetrative power. Apart from any specific toxicity they may have, these characters make them potent bactericides because, by disturbing the surface equilibria of bacteria, they interfere with their nutrition and with their reproductive capacity. In addition to this they are powerful detergents and emulgents, characters which enhance their utility in the mechanical removal of infection.

As their therapeutically and pharmaceutically useful properties reside in the complex positively charged kation, they are grouped with the kationic detergents, and are sometimes called soapless soaps or reverse soaps. This last term arises from the fact that in household soaps the detergent properties lie in the anion, so that the kationic detergents are incompatible with ordinary domestic soap; yet how often does one see the surgeon rinse his still soapy hands with "Zephiran."

Most frequently these quaternary ammonium detergents are used in simple aqueous or alcohol-acetone solutions (Cetrimide 0.5 per cent. to 1 per cent, Benzalkonium Chloride 0.05 per cent. to 0.1 per cent.) for pre-operative skin preparations, for cleansing and disinfecting wounds, for the clearing of various forms of pyoderma (acne, folliculitis, impetigo, furunculosis et cetera). Because of their highly emulent characters the skin is rapidly defatted and may become excessively dry. This may be overcome by combining the emulent with some fatty substance in the form of an oil-in-water cream.

Apart from dermatological application, such creams have found much use in gynaecological and obstetric practice — mainly as bactericidal glove and instrument lubricants. For this a useful formula is *Cremor Cetrimide Aquosus* (A.P.F.) (Hydrous Cetrimide Cream):

Cetrimide	3 grains
Cetostearyl Alcohol	50 grains
Liquid Paraffin	50 grains
Distilled Water	to 500 grains

Though these emulsion cream bases have had so much limelight within recent times, it is worthy of note that, with the Pharmacopoeial adoption of Bentonite, a colloidal hydrated aluminium silicate which swells in water to a homogeneous sol, the thickened aqueous base has found more frequent use.

This is now an ingredient in the official Calamine Lotion, and the following Paste of Titanium Dioxide is a comparable aqueous paste of use in exudative dermatoses:

Titanium Dioxide	20
Zinc Oxide	20
Light Kaolin	10
Precipitated Ferric Oxide	2
Chlorocresol	0.1
Bentonite Magma (5 per cent.)	to 100

## MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE INJECTION

By T. D. Whittet, B.Sc., Ph.C., A.R.I.C., D.B.A., and E. Jean Anderson, B.Sc., M.P.S., University College Hospital, London.

Glutamic acid in the form of its monosodium salt has been used with success in the treatment of insulin coma by Mayer-Gross and for the coma of hepatic disease by Walshe. The latter found in five cases that a return of consciousness closely followed the administration of the glutamate and considered the method worthy of further trial in the treatment of hepatic coma. Richardson and Moffatt reported equally good effects in one patient when the drug was given by mouth through a straw, while a similar patient recovered much more slowly without glutamate. Further confirmation came from Priest et al., who successfully



treated a case of hepatic coma with one dose of 20 grammes of glutamic acid given through a stomach tube. Chatfield and Tetlow, considering the possibility that the mental symptoms of delirium tremens might be due to a disturbance of brain metabolism secondary to hepatic failure, treated about twenty cases of this condition with 12 to 16 grammes of glutamic acid given by mouth or by stomach tube and claimed good results.

Walshe discusses the possible role of glutamic acid in brain metabolism. It has, of course, been known for some years to give on deamination a-keto glutaric acid which is an intermediary in the citric acid cycle of Krebs. It can take up ammonia to form glutamine and is concerned in the enzymic reactions of deamination, transamination and amidination. Walshe also quotes evidence of glutamic acid being essential for the synthesis of acetylcholine and for cation transfer in the brain, kidney and possibly other tissues. He considers it possible that one of the causes of the coma of hepatic disease may be excess of ammonia and that the binding power of the glutamic acid for ammonia might account for its action in this condition.

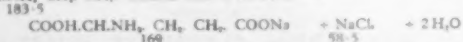
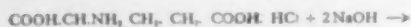
#### METHOD OF PREPARATION

Although most of the authors mentioned above refer to glutamic acid in their papers, it is most probable that they used the sodium salt, since the free acid is only very slightly soluble in water. Both Mayer-Gross and Walshe used the method of preparation of the injection previously described by Mayer-Grosse and Walker. Walshe describes the sodium salt as being made by neutralising glutamic acid with caustic soda, but, in fact, the hydrochloride is used in this method. As Walshe's paper was published from this hospital we have, since its appearance, had numerous enquiries about the method of preparation of the injection. The original Mayer-Gross method is as follows:

L-Glutamic acid hydrochloride 25 gm.

Sodium hydroxide solution (50 per cent.) q.s. to pH 7.2.  
Distilled water to 80 mls.

Dissolve the glutamic acid hydrochloride in the minimum amount of water to give a saturated solution. Place the container on ice and add a cold 50 per cent. solution of caustic soda with constant stirring; glutamic acid is first precipitated but redissolves on further addition of caustic soda. Continue the addition of caustic soda until pH 7.2 is reached (just blue to bromocresol purple, but still yellow to thymol blue). The solution is then adjusted to volume, sterilised by passing through a No. 5 sintered glass, bacteria-proof filter and is filled aseptically into previously sterilised containers. The resulting solution contains the equivalent of 20 gm. of glutamic acid. We found that approximately 22 mls. of 50 per cent. caustic soda are needed to obtain pH 7.2, using 25 gm. of glutamic acid hydrochloride, thus confirming that the end product is monosodium glutamate.



Eighty millilitres of solution therefore contain 23 gm. of monosodium glutamate and 7.97 gm. of sodium chloride. This is equivalent to 272 m.eq. of sodium per 80 mls. Walshe adds this solution of glutamic acid to 500 mls. of 5 per cent. glucose and gives it by intravenous drip over three or four hours.

Since both glutamic acid and monosodium salt are now on the market we were not convinced that the above elaborate method was necessary for preparing the injection, especially since glutamic acid can be prepared by boiling protein such as gluten or gliadin with dilute sulphuric acid. We thought it probable that the need for cooling in ice in the above method was to prevent decomposition of the acid by the very strong alkali used, and Mayer-Gross has confirmed this.

We therefore prepared solutions containing 23 gm. of

monosodium glutamate in 80 mls of distilled water, and, after passing through a filter to make them absolutely clear, heated them in an autoclave at 115 deg. C. for thirty minutes. The solution after autoclaving was opalescent. Various methods of preparing 20 gm. of glutamic acid in solution were attempted and the resulting solutions were examined before and after autoclaving. The pH of the solutions was taken electrometrically. Samples of sodium salt from three different manufacturers were used. The results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.

Method of Preparation	pH	Appearance after Autoclaving
From L-glutamic acid hydrochloride and caustic soda . . .	7.2	Clear
From L-glutamic acid and caustic soda . . . . .	6.8	Faintly opalescent
From monosodium glutamate . . .	7.3	Opalescent
From sodium glutamate and diluted with an equal volume of water . . . . .	7.2	Clear
From sodium glutamate with the addition of 5 per cent. of sodium chloride . . . . .	7.2	Opalescent
From sodium glutamate with the addition of 10 per cent. of sodium chloride . . . . .	7.2	Faintly opalescent
From sodium glutamate with the pH adjusted to 8 with caustic soda . . . . .	8.0	Opalescent

We were surprised to find that the solution prepared by neutralising glutamic acid hydrochloride gave a clear solution on autoclaving, and, to ascertain whether sodium chloride prevented the formation of opalescence, solutions of monosodium glutamate with 5 and 10 per cent. of sodium chloride were prepared and autoclaved. These were still opalescent. Similarly, solutions made by neutralising glutamic acid were opalescent after autoclaving. Also, adjusting the pH to 8.0 had no effect on the formation of opalescence.

#### THERMOSTABILITY OF GLUTAMIC ACID.

A search in the literature showed somewhat conflicting opinions about the stability of glutamic acid solutions on heating: Foreman stated that glutamic acid is converted into pyrrolidone carboxylic acid (pyrrolidone glutamic acid) to some extent through heating solutions from time to time to a temperature of 80 to 90 deg. C., and that the conversion occurs to a large extent when aqueous solutions are boiled for any length of time. He found that pyrrolidone carboxylic acid can be reconverted to glutamic acid by boiling with hydrochloric acid. He observed similar changes with salts of glutamic acid but they occurred to a smaller extent than when aqueous solutions of the acid were boiled. The reaction is as follows:



A more detailed study was undertaken by Wilson and Cannan, who reached the following conclusions: (1) In solutions close to neutrality equilibrium favours almost complete dehydration of glutamic acid. (2) The rate of change, however, is so slow that only about one per cent. conversion occurs in two to three hours at 100 deg. C. (3) In strongly acid or alkaline solution (not less than 2 M HCl or 0.5 M NaOH) the conversion of pyrrolidone carboxylic acid to glutamic acid is rapid and practically complete. (4) The best conditions for the hydrolysis of the anhydride are one to two hours at 100 deg. C. in not less than 2 M HCl or 0.5 M NaOH.

From the above facts it appears unlikely that the opalescence is due to the formation of pyroglutamic acid since the amount formed is likely to be small. The solubility of this compound and its sodium salt was not available in the literature. The acid, which can be crystallised from water, decomposes on strong heating into pyrrole and other compounds, but this is very unlikely to occur under the conditions of our experiments. The theory that the opalescence is due to the formation of some sparingly soluble compound is supported by the fact that we obtained a clear solution on autoclaving a solution of sodium monoglutamate containing half the previous concentration. It would not, however, explain why the solution made from glutamic acid hydrochloride always gave a clear solution after autoclaving.

Lloyd, working independently, has obtained the following results (Table 2):

TABLE 2.

Method of Preparation	Before Autoclaving Appearance*	pH	After Autoclaving Appearance	pH
From sodium glutamate (20 gm./80 mls)	Slightly opalescent	7.07	Markedly opalescent	7.02
From sodium glutamate with 10 per cent. of sodium chloride added	Slightly opalescent	6.99	Markedly opalescent	6.94
From glutamic acid hydrochloride	Clear	7.56	Clear	7.54

\* These samples were unfiltered, and the tests were designed to compare the properties of unfiltered, unheated samples with autoclaved samples. They would, of course, be subjected to the normal clarification by filtration before being used as injections.

Lloyd suggests that glutamic acid hydrochloride might be easier to prepare in a pure condition and that sodium glutamate may contain some slight impurity which causes the opalescence. Trillwood has also carried out similar experiments with sodium glutamate and he too finds the opalescence occurring. Walshe has compared opalescent and clear solutions by paper chromatography and could not detect any difference between the two. Bethke and Steenbock showed that pyrrolidone carboxylic acid can be metabolised in the animal body provided that it is not administered in excessive quantities, whilst Butts *et al.* state that it undergoes metabolism and apparently follows the same path as glutamic acid, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Lloyd has informed us that they are now using 23 gm. of monosodium glutamate in 500 mls of water for injection at the Manchester Royal Infirmary. The solution is sterilised by autoclaving and remains bright and clear even after about two weeks' storage. He points out that a solution of this strength is probably very slightly hypertonic and does not need the addition of dextrose from the point of view of isotonicity. Lloyd has also found that a sample of injection, made by dissolving 23 gm. of monosodium salt in 80 mls of water and sterilised by filtration, developed an opalescence on storing for two weeks.

We found that if a solution which had become opalescent through autoclaving was filtered and re-autoclaved it did not develop any further opalescence. As well as opalescence a yellow colour develops in some samples and we and Lloyd found that this could be prevented by the addition of 0.1 per cent. of sodium metabisulphite. We had expected that metabisulphite would prevent the development of colour, since it does so in many compounds having a primary amino group, but were rather surprised to find it preventing the occurrence of opalescence. The protective effect of metabisulphite suggests that the development of opalescence might be due to oxidation, but it is not prevented by ascorbic acid.

#### DISCUSSION.

As a result of these experiments three possible methods are available for making monosodium glutamate injection directly from the salt.

If a dilute solution ready for immediate intravenous infusion is required, 23 gm. of the monosodium salt can be dissolved in 500 mls of freshly distilled water and the solution can be sterilised by autoclaving in a standard infusion bottle. If a more concentrated solution is required for adding to dextrose injection a solution containing 23 gm. in 160 mls. can be sterilised by autoclaving. If the original strength recommended by Walshe (23 gm. in 80 mls.) is required it can be sterilised by autoclaving if 0.1 per cent. of sodium metabisulphite is added. Richards has shown sodium metabisulphite to be relatively non-toxic. He found that rats could tolerate up to 300 mgm. per kilo without gross symptoms and the L.D.<sub>50</sub> for that species is 500 mgm. per kilo. One of us (T.D.W.) and colleagues have administered hundreds of litres of dextrose injections containing 0.1 per cent. of sodium metabisulphite without untoward results.

#### Summary.

(1) Methods of preparing glutamic acid injection have been investigated.

(2) Three methods of preparation using monosodium glutamate with sterilisation by autoclaving are suggested.

(3) It is important to have a stable solution of sodium glutamate, since it is often required immediately in an emergency. We recommend a stock supply being kept available for such a contingency. Storage tests are in progress.

Pharm. J., Dec. 19, 1953.

## THE DISPENSING OF CRUDE COAL TAR IN EMULSIFIED BASES AND AQUEOUS LOTIONS

By R. W. Kelsey.

Crude Coal Tar and Prepared Coal Tar are used a good deal by dermatologists, and the pharmacist is frequently asked to incorporate them into emulsified bases and aqueous lotions. From time to time there have been isolated references in the literature to methods of dispensing such preparations, and it was thought advisable to review the methods and suggest any modifications that appeared to be advisable.

#### 1. OIL-IN-WATER CREAMS.

Experimental work was carried out using three different methods of dispensing, and four different percentages of Crude Coal Tar. The percentages used were: 1, 2, 3, and 5.

The methods employed were as follows:

**Method (i):** The Tar was mixed with the molten oily phase, and this was incorporated with the warm aqueous phase.

**Method (ii):** The Tar was incorporated directly into the finished base on a slab.

**Method (iii):** The Tar was mixed with an equal weight of Castor Oil, and then incorporated into the finished base on a slab.

In Methods (ii) and (iii), the Tar was added in small quantities to the whole bulk of the base.

Five bases were used:

Base A	Base D
Emulsifying Wax . . . 10	Emulsifying Wax . . . 5
White Soft Paraffin . . 10	White Soft Paraffin . . 10
Liquid Paraffin . . . 10	Castor Oil . . . . . 10
Water to . . . . . 100	Water to . . . . . 100
Base B	Base E
Emulsifying Wax . . . 7.5	Polawax . . . . . 10
White Soft Paraffin . . 10	White Soft Paraffin . . 10
Liquid Paraffin . . . 10	Liquid Paraffin . . . 10
Water to . . . . . 100	Water to . . . . . 100
Base C	
Emulsifying Wax . . . 5	
White Soft Paraffin . . 10	
Liquid Paraffin . . . 10	
Water to . . . . . 100	



### Results.

Percentage of Tar	1%	2%	3%	5%
Base A Method (i)	F	F	F	F
Method (ii)	F	F	F	F
Method (iii)	S	S	S	S
Base B Method (i)	U	U	U	U
Method (ii)	F	F	F	F
Method (iii)	S	S	S	S
Base C Method (i)	U	U	U	U
Method (ii)	U	U	U	U
Method (iii)	F	F	U	U
Base D Method (i)	U	U	U	U
Method (ii)	F	F	F	F
Method (iii)	F	F	U	U
Base E Method (i)	U	U	U	U
Method (ii)	F	F	F	F
Method (iii)	S	F	F	U

S—Satisfactory.

F—Fair, usable, but not elegant because of streakiness or specks.

U—Unsatisfactory.

### Conclusions.

The best method appears to be Method (iii). This gives a good product with an Emulsifying Wax cream, provided that the Emulsifying Wax is present in a concentration of at least 7.5 per cent. Simple Cream B.P., contains 9 per cent. of Emulsifying Wax and so Crude Coal Tar can be incorporated into it in this way. The presence of Castor Oil in the base (Base D), or the use of a non-ionic emulsifying agent (Base E), made very little difference to the final product. The consistency of Base E was approximately equal to that of Base B. These conclusions are supported in part by previous correspondents<sup>2</sup>.

## 2. WATER-IN-OIL CREAMS.

The same methods and percentages were employed, except that in Method (i), no heat was used.

Two bases were used:

Base F, Hydrous Ointment B.P.

Base G, Zinc Cream B.P.

### Results.

Percentage of Tar	1%	2%	3%	5%
Base F Method (i)	F	F	F	F
Method (ii)	S	F	U	U
Method (iii)	S	S	S	S
Base G Method (i)	F	F	F	F
Method (ii)	F	F	F	F
Method (iii)	S	S	S	S

S—Satisfactory.

F—Fair, usable, but not elegant because of streakiness or specks.

U—Unsatisfactory.

### Conclusions.

As before, Method (iii) appears to be the method of choice. With Base G, using Method (ii), a fairly good product resulted, probably due to the powders aiding in dispersing the Tar. However, the use of Method (iii) is recommended.

**Note.**—In all cases, where Method (iii) is employed, the quantity of Castor Oil used must be noted, as the colour of the product varies considerably with different concentrations.

## 3. AQUEOUS LOTIONS.

Three methods were employed, and as previously, four different percentages of Tar were used. However, it was observed that the percentage of Tar, up to 5 per cent., made no difference to the product, except for the obvious one of colour.

Calamine Lotion B.P. was used as the base, and the methods employed were as follows:

**Method (i):** The Tar was mixed with an equal weight of Castor Oil and the mixture incorporated into the base.

**Method (ii):** The Tar was mixed with an equal weight of Castor Oil and then absorbed into Simple Cream B.P., of which 15 per cent. was present in the final lotion<sup>4</sup>. This was then incorporated into the finished base in a mortar.

**Method (iii):** It has been reported<sup>4</sup> that Crude Coal Tar can be dispersed by using Tween 20 or Tween 21. The tar dissolved completely when mixed with four times its own weight of Tween 21 in a Mortar. The finished base is added to this mixture.

### Results.

Method (i) — Usable, but contained large globules. These did not separate after 24 hours.

Method (ii) — Much better. Appearance stringy, but remained stable after 24 hours.

Method (iii) — Very good. A smooth lotion resulted, with no trace of globules or specks.

### Conclusions.

Method (ii) yields a usable product, but a far superior product is given by Method (iii). Either Tween 20 or Tween 21 may be used, and it is suggested that this method be used for dispensing aqueous lotions containing Crude Coal Tar.

### SUMMARY.

Satisfactory methods are given for the dispensing of Crude Coal Tar in Oil-in-Water creams, Water-in-Oil creams, and aqueous lotions. The use of Castor Oil is confirmed for incorporation into creams, whereas the best method in aqueous lotions in incorporation with Tween 20 or Tween 21.

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2. Aust. J. Pharm., Anon. **34**, 1097 (1953).
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## SKIN PENETRATION BY ADRENALINE

A study was undertaken by P. J. R. Nichols ("Ann. Phys. Med.," 1954, 11, 44) to determine whether adrenaline in the form of adrenaline cream could penetrate the skin in a concentration sufficient to have a physiological effect. Blanching, following constriction of the skin vessels, was taken as an indication of penetration. Adrenaline was applied in four ways: Inunction, ionisation and "vaccination" (a cream being used in all three methods), and by intradermal injection of a solution (this, to assess the effect of known concentrations on the skin vessels). Adrenaline cream in concentrations of 1 in 5000 and 1 in 100 produced no blanching of the skin when applied by inunction, but did so when applied by ionisation or "vaccination." It was demonstrated that intradermal injection of adrenaline hydrochloride in a concentration of  $10^{-6}$ , and in some subjects of  $10^{-8}$ , would produce visible blanching. These results are taken as indicating that 1 in 5000 commercial adrenaline cream is incapable of producing an intradermal concentration of adrenaline equivalent to a  $10^{-6}$  adrenaline hydrochloride solution, and probably incapable of producing the equivalent of a  $10^{-8}$  concentration of solution. The author concludes, therefore, that if adrenaline from a commercial 1 in 5000 preparation or from a 1 in 100 adrenaline cream does pass into the skin, then it does so in a concentration below 1 in 1,000,000.—"Pharm. J.," October 2, 1954.

## DISPENSING PROBLEMS

### New Antidotes for Hypnotics.

#### 1. Barbiturates.

A. 0.5%  $\beta$ : $\beta$ -methyl ethyl glutarimide.

B. 0.5% 2:4 diamino 5 phenylthiazole.

Inject into a 5% glucose intravenous drip 20 ml. of A and 1 ml. of B at 3-minute intervals until there is a return of reflexes. Do not attempt to wake the patient. The required dose depends on the amount of barbiturate consumed, and will be in the region of 200 ml. for A and 10 ml. for B.

#### 2. Morphine.

0.5% 2:4 diamino 5 phenylthiazole.

Inject the solution intravenously at a rate of 1 ml. per minute until the patient shows signs of arousal. Do not inject more than 50 ml.

The use of these antidotes was developed by Prof. F. H. Shaw and Dr. Albert Shulman. Both antidotes will be included in the new A.P.F. Pharmacists may care to retain the above information for reference. The Barbiturate antidote is marketed by Nicholas Pty. Ltd., who have sponsored much of this work at the Melbourne University, and have also taken part in its development. We understand that other dose forms, including a morphine antidote presentation, will be available shortly.

### Insufflation from New A.P.F.

Insufflatio Penicillini, A.P.F.  
(Insuff. Penicil).

Insufflation of Penicillin.

Synonym: Intra-abdominal Penicillin with Calcium.

Benzylpenicillin ..... 75,000 units

Procaine Benzylpenicillin ..... 75,000 units

Calcium Gluconate.

Lactose of each an equal part to 10 G.

Dry an excess of the Calcium Gluconate and Lactose mixture at 100° for 30 to 60 minutes. Sieve and remix. Sterilise in a shallow vessel at 150° for one hour. Cool. Triturate with the Penicillins in a sterile mortar with aseptic precautions; transfer to a sterile container and seal.

Note: This product may show slight discoloration from the heat treatment.

Use: This preparation gives a high initial level of penicillin, prolonged absorption, and leaves no unabsorbed residue.

This formula was developed by Prof. F. H. Shaw and Mr. G. T. Peterson, and was made available to the A.P.F. by the courtesy of the directors of Tromax Pty. Ltd.

### Cracked Monostearin Cream.

R  
Acid Salicyl. .... 4 gr.  
Hydrarg. Ammon. .... 4 gr.  
Crem. Glyceryl Monostear, A.P.F., ad ... 3i

Compounded as written, the above emulsion cracked to give a granular paste. The acid and the mercurial were triturated with a trace of S.V.R., and then mixed with the cream. This gave a satisfactory product. My query is: "Why was the second method effective?"

—S.H. (Vic.).



(1) Many emulsion cream bases are temperamental. The rapidity with which they are mixed with the medicament is often critical. Salicylic Acid will crack many such creams if a little of the base is used to rub it down initially. The resulting mixture, which will contain a high percentage of Salicylic Acid, will crack and prevent a homogeneous product from being formed when the rest of the base is added.

The second method referred to was probably successful, because the acid was distributed rapidly throughout the base.

(2) Such examples as the above support the view that creams demand a new scale of dispensing fees. The present practice of pricing creams at the ointment rate is quite outmoded. Ointment rates were based on the older inert paraffin or lard bases. These bases exhibited no temperamental and no incompatibilities.

### Mercurochrome in Alcohol Solution.

R  
Mercurochrome ..... 2%  
S.V.R., ad. .... 3ii  
The Ear Drops.

One drop in each ear thrice daily.

The Mercurochrome would not completely dissolve. The solution had a peculiar turbidity about it. Eventually 2 gr. Mercurochrome were dissolved in 20 m. of water, and S.V.R. was added to 110 m. The resulting solution was clear and characteristic of Mercurochrome solutions.

The 110 m. was sufficient to fill a 3ii poison bottle.

—J.W. (Vic.).

### Weighing of Semi-solid Drugs.

A small piece of celluloid or plastic (about two or three inches square) is very convenient for weighing small quantities of viscous or semi-solid drugs, such as Ichthammol, Coal Tar, Glycerin, etc. The celluloid can be counterbalanced on the dispensing scales before weighing, and the drug can be completely removed with a spatula. The method affords easier and more complete removal than with paper. Solvents for the particular plastic used should be avoided.

## INTERNATIONAL NAMES

### W.H.O. Proposals.

The World Health Organisation has given notice that the following are under consideration as proposed international non-proprietary names:—Di-ethylambutene (chemical description, 3-diethylamino-1, 1-di(2-thienyl)-but-1-ene); dimethylthiambutene (3-dimethylamino-1, 1-di(2-thienyl)but-1-ene); and ethylmethylthiambutene (3-ethylmethylamino-1, 1-di(2-thienyl)but-1-ene).—"The Chemist and Druggist."

# Economics of Pharmacy

By H. W. Tomski, B.Com.(Lond.), M.P.S., D.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

## No. 8: SUPPLY OF PHARMACISTS.

As previously mentioned, any demand for a factor of production or distribution automatically creates a similar demand upon other related factors. Thus, the supply of pharmacies, conditioned by the demand for pharmaceutical goods and services, largely determines the supply and demand for pharmacists. It is probably true to say that at present pharmaceutical manpower problems are almost universal, although their importance to the future of the profession and their immediate implications may vary greatly from country to country. Increased public demand and increased prosperity in retail pharmacy are, undoubtedly, some of the main causes for the existing disequilibrium. Capital appreciation and the effect of progressive taxation on "real income" have changed the proprietor-pharmacist's personal scale of preferences to such an extent that he now tends to value leisure more highly than additional monetary benefits. Consequently, he is willing to employ pharmaceutical labour more readily in order to secure an increased amount of leisure. The continuous development of company-controlled pharmacies in countries like Great Britain has reinforced demand still further. Managerial qualified staff is at a premium, with the result that only 17 qualified assistants are now employed per 100 pharmacies as compared with 24 before the war. The shortage of qualified assisting staff is causing particular concern to individual pharmacists and to pharmaceutical leaders alike. Questions are being raised which are of the utmost importance, and the decision of this generation of pharmacists may well determine the future of the profession for many years ahead. Is the number of pharmacists adequate to maintain an efficient and comprehensive pharmaceutical service without lowering its standard? Should entry into the profession be made easier to increase the supply of pharmacists? Should a new class of technical assistants be admitted to overcome the present manpower shortage? These are vital questions which cannot be shelved.

Recent comparative figures show that 2.2 registered pharmacists and 0.6 qualified dispensers per 10,000 population are engaged on pharmaceutical duties in Western Germany. Fewer than two pharmacists (incl. Farm. Cand.) provide a similar but more professional service for an equal number of population in Sweden. Even after allowing for the appreciable differences in local prescribing habits, it would appear that no actual staff shortage does, in fact, exist in Britain, where the proportion is close to 3.5/10,000. Published statistics, moreover, prove that the number of pharmacists employed in retail practice is adequate to deal with the total volume of prescription work. The conclusion, therefore, is justified that the shortage is not "real," but is caused by an unequal distribution of pharmacists in pharmacies throughout the country. Economically speaking, pharmacists in pharmacies are indivisible factors liable to operate under diminishing returns. In other words, they are employed in establishments where their pharmaceutical skill and knowledge is only insufficiently utilised. How can a pharmacist's "maximum capacity" be assessed? Is it really fair or feasible to measure professional work in terms of "productivity"? Obviously not. But part of the pharmaceutical duties consist of an operation which requires technical skill as well as professional knowledge. It is in the field of the application of the technical knowledge that output can be measured in terms of time.

The number of prescriptions which a pharmacist can reasonably be expected to dispense per day depends on the type of prescription, the lay-out of the pharmacy and on the additional services which he is called upon to provide. A daily output of 32 prescriptions was considered adequate in England before N.H.S. dispensing was introduced, provided that the dispensary was well equipped and that the pharmacist had no clerical work to do, and was not responsible for stock replenishing or buying. Since then the volume of private dispensing has declined, and the proportion of specialities in prescriptions has increased considerably. These changes have helped to raise the daily output figure to about 50 prescriptions per dispenser. In many of the pharmacies, however, this standard can never be attained, because the number of prescriptions presented during the day is insufficient to employ a pharmacist continuously on dispensing work. An inquiry has recently revealed that more than one-third of the pharmacies in an industrial area had fewer than 50 prescriptions to dispense daily; the proportion of "below capacity pharmacies" must be very much higher. As a matter of comparison, it is interesting to note that one out of every six contractors under the N.H.S. scheme in England and Wales deals with fewer than 25 prescriptions per day. American pharmacies have a much lower "productivity" because of the high proportion of private prescriptions. Although about 35 prescriptions are dispensed daily, only one-third of the pharmacies dispense a sufficient number of prescriptions to employ a pharmacist full-time in the dispensary. A similar output figure can be expected to apply to Australia, where only 2600 pharmacists are needed to deal with all the prescriptions presented in retail pharmacies. Such a statement, however, may easily be misunderstood by those who do not readily appreciate that dispensing is only part of the professional service which pharmacy renders to the community.

Any attempt of increasing the supply of pharmacists in a haphazard manner without giving the fullest consideration to all the facts is certain to defeat its own object. As long as individual ownership of a small one-man pharmacy promises greater immediate financial benefits and more lasting security than employment, any addition to the existing supply of qualified manpower will tend to increase the number of pharmacies, a tendency which can only help to aggravate the position. An extension of individual partnership arrangements, the introduction of profit sharing to include all classes of employees on the basis of their respective earnings and the operation of group superannuation schemes with transfer clauses will go a long way towards solving the problem. Fortunately, more women are entering pharmacy every year, and women pharmacists are generally more willing to act as assistants than their male colleagues. Men pharmacists are not necessarily more capable of managing, but they have to accept better-paid managerial duties in order to discharge their greater social responsibilities. More than 30 per cent. of the registered pharmacists in Central European countries are women pharmacists, but fewer than 10 per cent. of them are proprietors. These figures are confirmed by statistics relating to Australian pharmacy.

Any attempt of lowering the standard of entry into the profession to attract a larger supply must not be taken light-heartedly. True to economic teaching, the

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ferrous sulphate	1 ½	gr.
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law of supply and demand would soon begin to function, and the price for pharmaceutical labour would fall correspondingly. At first sight, proprietor-pharmacists might think that they have something to gain from such "deflationary" development, but—taking the long term view—their own value as pharmacists would tend to diminish proportionately with the general decline in the social and economic status of the profession as a whole.

Encouraged by the successful employment of technical assistants in Sweden and some other European countries, the establishment of a new class of semi-qualified personnel has been suggested as an effective remedy for present staff difficulties. Unfortunately, success almost invariably depends on circumstances. Pharmacists practising under a free pharmaceutical economy cannot close their eyes to realities. They do not possess a complete pharmaceutical monopoly, and hospitals are not prevented from supplying drugs and medicines to their outpatients. Under conditions of severe competition from unqualified traders and public authorities any "dilution of labour" constitutes a real threat to the financial stability of retail pharmacy. The mere existence of technically trained staff other than pharmacists might seriously embarrass pharmaceutical contractors in the future in their protracted negotiations with Government authorities.

The supply of pharmacists, like that of any other commodity, responds to marked changes in price, and the supply which is forthcoming today must be considered adequate to satisfy future needs. Some pharmacists are "misdirected" and are employed below capacity, although the functions which they perform are not necessarily less profitable or less desirable than those for which they were primarily trained. When the virtues of professional pharmacy are contrasted with commercial aspects, pharmacists must not lose sight of the importance of pharmaceutical counter trade as the most vital factor in our pharmaceutical economy. "The mill cannot grind with the water that is past."

#### Number of Registered Pharmacists per 100 Pharmacies.

Year	Sweden	Norway
1920	154	115
1930	121	121
1940	111	170
1951	115	183

Note: The table shows the result of two different approaches: "technical assistants" in Sweden, "pharmacy for the pharmacist" in Norway.

Table 1.

#### Occupational Structure of Registered Pharmacists.

Occupation	Great Britain 1948	Western Germany 1953
Retail pharmacy		
Owners	33.4%	27.9%
Managers	26.6%	16.0%
Assistants	9.2%	44.3%
	69.2%	88.2%
Other pharmaceutical	15.6%	3.5%
Retired, etc.	15.2%	8.3%
	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.



#### AND OTHER FUNGOUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

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# The National Formulary, 1955—A Commentary

By Sydney A. Downie, Chief Pharmacist, Adelaide Children's Hospital.

Undoubtedly the Joint Formulary Committee—a top-notch team of 36—have succeeded in their aim to produce “a useful handbook for ready reference, and to include the maximum amount of information without increasing unduly the size and scope of the volume.” They may well be pleased with their efforts. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the British Medical Association are the joint publishers.

Although mainly intended for the use of prescribers and pharmacists in the National Health Service, this formulary has been compiled with a view to its serving hospitals, the Services, and the schools of medicine. It should fulfil its threefold purpose admirably, for the N.F. is a practical book, which may be carried in a coat pocket. The size of type chosen (10 point, I think) is most acceptable, and the use of black face for side and centre titles is judicious and commendable. Moreover, the Joint Committee has seen fit to bow to the wishes of the principal users of the N.F. by acceding to the requests, repeatedly made during the past three years, to restore Latin group titles, e.g., Linimenta. Very wisely, I feel, the committee has gone further, and bestowed abbreviated Latin titles on all the formulas. And this is as it should be in a book which serves busy practitioners who aren't interested in (and almost certainly never employ) full Latin these days.

## Index an Easy and Speedy Reference.

A comprehensive index ensures speedy reference to synonyms which are often mentioned in footnotes under the relevant mixtures, etc. For instance, the index quickly solves the problem: What do I supply for *Mist. Tuss. Rubra pro Inf.*? (A mixture bearing this name does not appear in the formulary.) The answer is: *Linct. Ipecac. c. Scill. pro Inf.*

## Distinctive Colour for Children's Section.

It was the A.P.F., 1934, which first used coloured paper to distinguish a particular section of the formulary. The N.F. 1955 has adopted the idea by printing its Infants' Section on blue paper of a pleasing colour. It is apparent that considerable care has been given to compiling this section, although not all of the problems (editorial and otherwise) inherent in having two sections have been solved. A difference of opinion is likely to continue over the decision to use, wherever possible, different names for similar preparations appearing in both the Infants' and General Sections.

I'm not at all sure that *Mist. Pot. Brom. et Chloral* in one place, and *Mist. Chloral. et Pot. Brom. (pro Inf.)* elsewhere is the best answer to the problem. Personally I would prefer to see dosages for children appended to the appropriate mixtures for adults. This is done, in effect, on p. 161, under *Mist. Mag. Hydrox.*: the N.F. suggests 30 minims as a dose for an infant of one year. In the same way, *Mist. Rhei Co.* could be made to serve the old and the young. Were this system adopted, adults should, of course, benefit from the flavourings which are included for children, e.g., in *Mist. Ferr. et Ammon. Cit. pro Inf.* (orange flavoured). The corresponding mixture for adults is that of the B.P.C. 1954, which uses chloroform water as solvent and flavouring. Any adult who has to swallow unflavoured *Mist. Gelsem. et Hyoscy. Co.* (also taken from the B.P.C.) has my sympathy: it must be extremely unpalatable. Naturally this particular example is not included in the children's section.

## Frequency of Use the Basis for Inclusion.

The preface enunciates one matter of policy that is perhaps significant to those charged with revising formularies. After careful elimination of dead or dying wood, the N.F. has decided to retain a formula or preparation provided it is being frequently ordered, and irrespective of the pharmacological merit of such recipe.

Ammunition for the experts, no doubt, but just one of the reasons why I said earlier that this book is a practical manual.

## New Ideas Among the Additions.

Some of the interesting additions include chloramphenicol ear drops (to be 5% w/v unless otherwise stated); penicillin ear and nasal drops of identical strength prepared with freshly boiled and cooled distilled water, containing about 1.5% sodium citrate, but no bacteriostatic; tetrachloroethylene draught, with the surprisingly high dose equivalent to 60 to 90 minims of tetrachloroethylene. From the valuable new section on anthelmintics added to Notes for Prescribers one gathers that this large dose of tetrachloroethylene is intended for the treatment of tapeworms. (P. 21.) Ordinarily one hesitates to give more than 2 or 3 mils to an adult (weighing about 150 lb.) with an infestation of round worms or threadworms.

That well-tryed combination of senega and ammonia has been included, and this would suggest that the days of senega are not yet over, even if the drug has been dropped officially. Each tablespoonful contains 3 grains of ammonium bicarbonate.

Baltimore paste, tablets of vitamin B complex, ferrous gluconate tablets (but no liquid form), triple sulphonamide mixture for children and tablets for adults, and methodane linctus containing 1/32 grain per fl. drachm are other newcomers. No guidance has been given prescribers on the dosage of methadone. As this is an N.F. formula exclusively (that is, it isn't borrowed from the B.P.C., as quite a number of the formulas are), this omission is more noticeable.

## Notes for Prescribers.

These have always been a special feature of the N.F., and are, in my opinion, one of its best contributions to daily practice. It is a section that has proved invaluable to general practitioners, and is something that should adorn an Australian national formulary. But whereas the compilation of the book as a whole is the work and responsibility of the Joint Formulary Committee (the personnel of which is drawn from medicine, pharmacy, the Services, the teaching schools and the Ministry of Health), the notes for prescribers have been the work of individual contributors, whose personal opinions colour their contributions, and even add some gentle humour. The allegation, for instance, that “Adults rarely take castor oil, but their faith in its efficacy for their children's ailments is usually as great as it is misplaced” is a delightful case in point. One is grateful to this particular authority on purgatives for his final sentence, which reads:

“Nevertheless, the most acceptable preparations are those which carry the least risk, and these are Liquid Paraffin Emulsion . . . and Liquid Paraffin and Magnesium Hydroxide Emulsion.” (P. 40.)

We can also applaud the statement on p. 41 that it is doubtful if the triple sulphonamides have any advantage over sulphadimidine, which, it is said, is “the best sulphonamide for routine use.” A raspberry-flavoured sulphadimidine mixture for children (that of the B.P.C.) is included. This form of medication is one major omission yet to be put right in the Australian health scheme. On the face of it, it would seem that Australian retail pharmacists cannot be trusted to provide such a mixture as a Pharmaceutical Benefit. Most fortunately, pediatric hospitals are not debarred from doing so.

These Notes for Prescribers are one very good reason why a number of Australian pharmacists shouldn't hesitate to place an order for the N.F. Purchasers will have quite a collection of arresting talking points when the local practitioner calls in!

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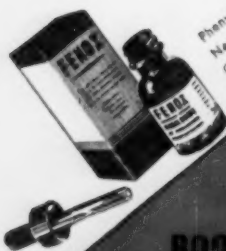
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#### Valuable Labelling Advice and Cautionary Notes.

Labelling instructions for pharmacists have been added in many places under the introductory section to each group of preparations. Such instructions are to be used whenever the prescriber has failed to supply any. A most valuable idea.

Cautionary notes occur from time to time. There is, for example, a directive to dispense biniodide solution tablets in distinctive containers. Another instance is the admonition to use care in applying dusting powders containing boric acid to raw and weeping surfaces (p. 71). Black face type directs attention to the need for the accurate measurement of the 0.6% alcoholic solution of atropine methonitrate when administering it, and pharmacists are warned that unless stored in tightly closed containers a dangerous concentration, due to evaporation, may occur. Three minims of Liq. Atrop. Methonit., N.F., contain 1/60 grain of atropine methonitrate equivalent to one milligram.

I'm well aware that this alcoholic solution provides a stable liquid oral dosage form of this drug, but I'm of the opinion that over-dosage must frequently occur in the home. Would that the safer dosage form—the 1 mgm. tablets—were given more publicity. The tablets are readily soluble in water, and are less hazardous in the hands of laymen than a highly potent solution which will usually be measured in drops—and seldom with due care.

Glancing now at random through the N.F., one notices the absence of Mist. Phenobarb. in the Infants' Section; the formula for Buffered Cream (with a pH of about 5); the absence of aminacrine, which seems to suggest that proflavine hemisulphate must be preferred in practice; a mixture of succinyl sulphathiazole but not of phthalylsulphathiazole; two lists of proprietary preparations—List A of proprietaries and identical preparations, and List B, giving drugs or preparations "which are substantially the same, or are reputed to have analogous therapeutic effects." On p. 187 is a tabulation showing the identification colours used in labelling cylinders of medical gases. Elsewhere there is a pharmacological classification of formulae included in the General Section. A note under *Misturæ pro Inf.* states that the dose of 60 minims "is based on the average safe dose for a child of one year of age, and may normally be given three times a day." (P. 159.) This is, perhaps, a more specific approach than the instruction in the previous edition, which suggested 1 fl. drachm doses for children of one to two years old, and 2 fl. dr. for those of three to eight years.

Diphenan tablets for children should be directed to be given after meals and crystal violet pills before meals. (Pp. 164-65.) For some reason the strength of phthalylsulphathiazole tablets is shown as 500 milligrams (p. 145), whereas all other sulpha tablets included are shown as 0.5 gramme. It is unfortunate, too, that in some instances no indication as to frequency of dosage is appended to the sulpha tablets themselves. The general dosage table on p. 42 (under Notes for Prescribers) is likely to be overlooked.

Mention should most certainly be made of the notes on the treatment of poisoning. References are made to appropriate measures for antihistamine drugs and the organic phosphorus insecticides, as well as the more usual potent poisons.

The change from green to sky blue binding is a pleasing variation. Congratulations, Dr. K. R. Capper, on a first-class piece of editing. Only one misplaced black face letter (p) on line 10 of p. 80 appears to have escaped notice.

Overall, one must conclude that The National Formulary, 1955, could well serve as a model for use in Australian teaching centres, hospitals, and in the Federal Government's health service. Few major modifications would be necessary. This much is certain: the Joint Formulary Committee could, with advantage, be taken as a prototype for Australia. Then we, too, would have a truly national formulary, prepared and backed by a national team of authorities.

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# The Victorian Housewife Was Her Own Physician

## PART III.

By Frank A. King.

The Victorian housewife had to be prepared for all emergencies, and the "receipts" given in the two volumes of "Bow Bells" for 1870 show that she had to keep her medicine chest well stocked with all sorts of ingredients almost unknown nowadays, as well as specially prepared concoctions.

When the London household prepared for a day-trip by steamboat or paddle-steamer from Tower Bridge to the coast, the wise mother would prepare the mixture suggested for "sea-sickness," for which she was told to use:

"Camphorated spirit, sal volatile and Hoffman's ether, a few drops of each, mixed in a small quantity of water, or upon a small lump of sugar, have frequently afforded more relief than all the various remedies extolled for this unpleasant sensation."

For cuts and other accidents she prepared "spermaceti ointment," which the editor described as "a cooling and healing ointment for wounds"—

"Take a quarter of an ounce of white wax and half an ounce of spermaceti; put them in a small basin with two ounces of almond oil. Place the basin by the side of the fire till the wax and spermaceti are dissolved. When cold, the ointment is ready for use."

Two preparations were suggested as remedies for toothache. One merely required—

"Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms. Mix, and apply them to the tooth."

The other formula, described as "opiate for teeth," was more difficult to prepare:

"Myrrh, half an ounce; bole-amoniac, a quarter of an ounce; alum, a quarter of an ounce; ground ginger, a quarter of an ounce; orris root, a quarter of an ounce; laudanum, ten minims; essence of ambergris, ten minims. Reduced to impalpable powder, and well mixed with sufficient clarified honey to give it the proper consistence. If the honey be congealed, it should be placed near the fire until it becomes liquid. The moment it is properly mixed, the paste should be put into small pots, and paper and bladder tied over them."

The household-physician would also prepare two forms of aperients for the persons who required such preparations. The recipe for the "Common Black Draught" stated:

"Two or three drachms of Epsom salts, an ounce and a half of infusion of senna, form the common black draught in so general use among apothecaries."

For "Citrated Kali" the housewife was told to take—

"Powdered loaf sugar, five ounces; carbonate of soda, two ounces; tartaric acid, two and a half ounces; essence of lemons, and oil of oranges, of each, a quarter of a drachm. A dessertspoonful, thrown into a glass of water, makes a pleasant, effervescent, cooling beverage."

For a "Decoction of Poppy Heads," to be "used as an emollient to allay pain," the reader was told to take "poppies, bruised, one ounce; water, a pint and a half. Boil to one pint." If the mother had to raise a blister speedily, she was instructed to use "a piece of lint dipped into vinegar of cantharides," and immediately after its application to the skin cover over with a piece of strapping to prevent evaporation.

It is rather significant that the following "draught to promote the appetite" appears early in December in time for the Christmas fare, and was followed by a recipe for meat:

"Compound tincture of gentian, half an ounce; sal volatile, half a teaspoonful; cinnamon water, one ounce; compound tincture of cardamoms, one teaspoonful. Mix. The draught to be taken an hour before a meal."

Although during 1870 the readers of "Bow Bells" do not appear to have required any advice concerning the treatment of boils, a long paragraph was devoted to the problem of a sty on the eyelid, and the treatment suggested appears to be a little primitive and drastic:

"The sty is strictly only a little boil, which projects from the edge of the eyelid. It is of a dark red colour, much inflamed, and occasionally a great deal more painful than might be expected considering its small size. It usually disappears of itself, after a little time, especially if some purgative medicine be taken. If the sty should be very painful and inflamed, a small warm poultice of linseed meal, or bread and milk, must be laid over it, and renewed every five or six hours, and the bowels freely acted upon by a purgative draught, such as the following: Take of Epsom salts, half an ounce; best manna, two drachms; infusion of senna, six drachms; tincture of senna, two drachms; spearmint water, one ounce; distilled water, two ounces. Mix, and take three, four or five tablespoonfuls. When the sty appears ripe, an opening should be made into it with the point of a large needle, and afterwards a little of the following ointment should be smeared over it once or twice a-day.

**Ointment:** Take of spermaceti, six drachms; white wax, two drachms; olive oil, three ounces. Melt them together over a slow fire, and stir them constantly until they are cold."

No instructions are given as to the use of the following "Family Oil," although in later numbers, amongst the answers to correspondents, the inquirers were referred to the issue containing the receipt, but even then its purpose is not given.

"Oil of sweet almonds, one gill; spermacetti, quarter of an ounce. Melt them together over the fire, first breaking the spermacetti into very small pieces. When cold, stir in a few drops of oil of bergamot, rubbed up with a grain of civet."

The kitchen fire would always be alight in the Victorian home, both in summer and winter, so that such preparations and other productions could be produced at all times of the year. The housewife then prepared not only a great many medicinal concoctions, but also cosmetics and hair pomatums and skin lotions, together with soaps and shaving preparations. The numbers of such "receipts" increase during the autumn months, when, no doubt, the members of the fair sex of the household would be preparing to beautify themselves for Christmas and the New Year. At the same time, various preparations were suggested which could be made to form gifts for friends—and enemies!

Instructions for the preparation of two soaps were given. The receipt for "Musk soap" stated:

"Take four ounces of dried root of mallow in fine powder; four ounces of rice powder; two ounces of oil of tartar; two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, six ounces of Florentine iris root, and one drachm of essence of musk; blend the whole thoroughly, and make it up into a stiff paste with orange flower water; then mould into round balls or cakes."

The difficulties of soap production at home are shown in the instructions given for the manufacture of Lemon

Soap, which is described as having been esteemed for many years as a means for improving the colour":

"Take two ounces of lemon juice; one ounce of oil of bitter almonds; one ounce of oil of tartar; and two ounces of Venice soap. Stir the mixture until the different ingredients are thoroughly blended, and it has acquired the consistency of honey; then put it up in small china boxes."

If any adult male wished to remove some of the "fungus" from his face, then he could either use a shaving paste or a shaving fluid. The paste was prepared from—

"Spermacetti, almond oil and white wax, of each, half an ounce; melt, and whilst warm beat in four squares of Windsor soap, previously reduced to a paste with rose water."

The commercial traveller or "bagman" may have taken away with him on his journeys the following shaving fluid, which he probably prepared for his own use:

"The following admirable alcoholic solution of soap is used for shaving, and is very convenient in travelling, as a good lather may be instantly produced without the trouble of employing a soap-box—Best soft soap, two ounces; boiling water, half a pint; dissolve, cool, and add oils of cinnamon (cassia), verbena, and neroli, of each two drops; dissolved in rectified spirits of wine, half a pint; mix well, and if not perfectly transparent filter through blotting paper."

Various receipts were printed for the production of "lip salves." One formula, which is rather vague concerning the colouring matter to be introduced, stated:

"Take one ounce of oil of almonds, a quarter of an ounce of spermaceti, and a quarter of a drachm of prepared suet, with any simple vegetable colouring to fancy; simmer these until thoroughly mingled; as soon as taken off the fire, stir into the mixture three or four drops of tincture of capsicum; and when nearly cold, five or six drops of oil of rhodium."

Another reference to the production of lip salves contained instructions for the manufacture at home of both red and white salves:

**White:** Spermaceti ointment, or cerate, one and a half ounces; finely-powdered white sugar, half an ounce; scent, a sufficient quantity; mix.

**Red:** Spermaceti ointment, one ounce; alkanet root, three-quarters of a drachm; melt together till sufficiently coloured; strain, and when considerably cooled add two or three drops of oil of lavender."

The receipts are not always consistent in the manner of spelling some of the names of the ingredients to be used; as will be noticed, both **spermaceti** and **spermacetti** appear in the formulas.

No doubt the teenaged daughters of the household prepared their own carmine rouge, which is described as being an "exquisite red" prepared from cochineal. All the young maidens had to do was to—

"Pour two quarts of distilled water into a copper pan, and when boiling add two ounces of the best grain cochineal, finely ground and sifted; boil it for six minutes, carefully stirring it the while; then add sixty grains of fine Roman alum, in powder, and boil three minutes longer, when set to cool. Before it is quite cold, decant the clear liquor, and strain it through white silk into porcelain dishes: in four days decant and filter again into other dishes. The precipitate which has then fallen down is to be dried carefully in the shade, as it forms the finest carmine."

Various lotions were suggested for the care of the skin, such as "Pearl Water" and "Milk of Roses." For the "Pearl Water," all the reader had to do was to—

"Scrape a quarter of a pound of the finest Spanish oil soap, and put it into two quarts of boiling rain water; when it is cold add one pint of rectified spirit of wine and a quarter of an ounce of spirit of rosemary.

Mix the whole thoroughly, and bottle the liquid for use."

It was almost as difficult to prepare "Milk of Roses," although the routine appears to be quite simple. The receipt required—

"Best almonds, half an ounce; rose water, five ounces; spirits of wine, half a drachm; Venetian soap, half a drachm; otto of roses, four drops. Blanch the almonds, and dry them; beat them into a paste, and add the soap, which must be well divided; lastly, the spirits and rose water; strain through a fine cloth. This will not separate if well prepared."

The following "receipt" was headed "Discoloration of the Skin," and the result is described as being "the best local application for most forms of stain," and the "cerate" was to be "well rubbed into the affected skin at night."

"Elder-flower ointment, one ounce; sulphate of zinc, twenty grains. Mix well. In the morning this is to be washed away with abundance of soap, so as to secure the entire removal of the grease, and the following lotion then to be applied: Infusion of rose petals, half a pint; citric acid, thirty grains. Mix. 'Yellow spots' and 'liver' spots will quickly disappear under this treatment, and in most instances 'freckles' will be ameliorated, if not removed."

In September, 1870, the following recipe appeared in "Bow Bells," in readiness for the winter months, and covered the prevention of chapped hands:

"Instead of washing the hands with soap, employ oatmeal, and after each washing take a little dry oatmeal, and rub over the hands, so as to absorb any moisture."

Instructions were given in one issue for preparing a perfume for gloves, by taking two minims of ambergris and an ounce of spirits of wine. The gloves were to be rubbed inside with a piece of cotton "impregnated with this perfume. Boots and shoes may be treated in the same manner."

In the same issue that "Fred W." was tersely told that "All the symptoms you describe arise from the same cause—namely, spirit-drinking," another reader, poor "Timbuctoo," is informed that "The Hair and whiskers will sometimes turn prematurely grey, as in your case, but there is no remedy for it." However, the periodical frequently gave receipts for hairdressing concoctions, such as "Queen's Oil," and in the course of the year 1870 formulas for at least five different types of pomatums were published. The receipt for "Queen's Oil for the Hair" required:

"Oil of ben., one pint; civet, three grains; Italian oil of jasmine, three fluid ounces; otto of roses, three minims. If otto of roses is not to be had, ten or twelve minims of common oil of roses may be substituted."

Suet, hog's lard and beef marrow are some of the ingredients required for the preparation of the various pomatums, and the quantities used show that times have certainly changed during the past eighty years in England and also in the productions of hair creams. In one issue were given the basic receipts for the preparation of a 'hard pomatum' and a 'soft pomatum.

"Hard pomatum is made by melting slowly together one pound of prepared suet, and three ounces of white wax, perfuming it with any essential oil."

"Soft Pomatum: Add to one pound of hard pomatum, six ounces of oil of sweet almonds, and increase the perfume."

For "A Superb Pomatum," the reader was told to—

"Melt slowly, in a clean pan, two parts of hog's lard and one part of beef suet, both of the best quality, and carefully 'rendered'; and adding one part of flowers, carefully picked (orange flowers, &c.), or if a solid substance, coarsely bruised, and macerating for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, and observing to keep the vessel covered as much as possible. The next day the mixture must be poured into canvas bags, which,

being then securely tied, must be submitted to powerful pressure, gradually increased."

For "Rosemary Pomatum" the preparer was instructed—

"Strip from the stem two large handfuls of recently gathered rosemary. Boil it in a copper saucepan, well tinned, with half a pound of hog's lard, until reduced to four ounces. Strain it, and put it into a pomatum-pot."

The preparation of "Pomade Divine" was an intricate process, but this production could also be used for the treatment of acne and other skin troubles, especially during the summer months, as a note at the end of the instructions observes: "This preparation is said by Dr. Kittoe to be efficacious in all eruptions and disorders of the skin, improves the complexion, and will remove what are called worms, freckles and sun-burn." The instructions for preparing this product, which would overcome a thousand blemishes, suggest that, unless already made in readiness for when it might be required, the patient would have to wait some days before the mixture could be used:

"Take beef marrow, twelve ounces, which must be steeped in water for ten days, changing the water every day. Then steep it in rose water for twenty-four hours; drain it as dry as possible, and put it in a glazed earthen pot, which should not be more than half full. Then add the following ingredients, which must be well strained into the marrow; after which the pot must be covered with a piece of bladder:—Cloves, powdered, a quarter of an ounce; cinnamon, a quarter of an ounce; storax, strained, half an ounce; flowers of benzoin, half an ounce; orris root, powdered, half an ounce. After all has been prepared as above, place the pot in a saucepan of boiling water, in which it should be kept for three-quarters of hour; it must then be strained through muslin or thick lawn, into small glasses or pots for use. It is better for age."

Six or eight weeks before Christmas a couple of "receipts" were printed as suggestions for gifts, and it was claimed that the final production for the "Essence bottles" was a "composition" that "is equal to any that is prepared." To fill the bottles, all the reader had to obtain was—

"Carbonate of ammonia, four ounces; subcarbonate of potash, one and a half ounces; oil of cloves, five drops; oil of cinnamon, four drops; oil of rosemary, three drops; musk, two grains; spirits of wine and strong hartshorn, of each, ten drachms. Powder the camphor and ammonia coarsely, then add the other ingredients; rub them together for two minutes, fill the bottles and stop close."

Sachets containing fragrant herbs and dried flower petals had been made for two or three centuries, but instructions for preparing such items as "Sweet bags for linen," with various titles, appeared year after year in the Victorian household magazines. In October, 1870, the following item was printed in good time for the production of a few Christmas presents, as even the older children could prepare such gifts, although the paragraph commenced with the observation that these bags "may be composed, according to the taste of the person using them, of any mixtures of the following articles:

"Flowers, dried and pounded; powdered cloves, mace, nutmeg and cinnamon; leaves dried and pounded, of mint, balm, dragonwort, southernwood, ground-ivy, laurel, hyssop, sweet majoram, rosemary; woods, such as cassia, juniper, rhodium, sandal-wood, and rosewood; roots of angelica and orris; all the fragrant balsams; ambergris, musk and civet. These latter should be carefully used on linen."

With the approach of Christmas, so the thoughts of the readers would turn to good cheer, and in addition to receipts for mead, various wines, treacle beer and many other beers, the following hints were given to loosen glass stoppers:

"Put one or two drops of sweet oil round the stopper, close the mouth of the bottle, then put it a little distance from the fire. When the decanter gets warm have a wooden instrument with a cloth wrapped tight round it; then strike the stopper, first on one side, then on the other; by persevering a little while, you will most likely get it out. Or you may lay the bottle in warm water, so that the neck of the stopper may be under water. Let it soak for a time, then knock it with a wooden instrument, as before."

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# When the Traveller Calls

## Pointers for the Shopkeepers

By Thos. H. Lewis, M.B.E.

Editor, "Modern Retailing"; Past President, The British Sales Promotion Association.

The retailer who is obsessed with the idea that the commercial traveller who calls upon him for orders is a nuisance, and only to be tolerated after a certain business intimacy is created, has a great deal to learn—and much to unlearn.

Well have commercial travellers been dubbed "Knights of the Road," and "Ambassadors of Commerce," and it is not overstating the case to say that the traders who do not give a fair hearing to the travellers who call upon them are standing in their own light. There is much that one can glean for the good of one's business by allowing the representative to state his errand, instead of dismissing him, as is often done, with a curt, "Nothing today, thanks!" after a perfunctory glance at his card.

### Give the Representative a Chance.

Naturally, it is not always possible to spare the traveller more than a few brief moments, yet the wise trader will keep in mind the fact that shops in competition with his will presumably be called upon by the traveller, and that the lines offered by him may quite possibly be stocked by the opposition shopkeepers.

Obviously, the trader cannot buy from every traveller who calls, but he should make it his business to keep himself informed on the lines being offered in his own branch of retailing, and in his own district. It almost goes without saying that manufacturers and wholesalers do not instruct their outdoor men to pay visits which are foredoomed to failure. Both they and their representatives are out for business, and they realise that the making of unnecessary calls is foolishly expensive, both in time and money.

Hence, when a traveller presents his card, or states the name of his firm, he does so believing that the goods he is offering are suitable for the man to whom he addresses himself. They may not be so, of course, but, as has been inferred, the business education of the trader is being sadly neglected if he does not give himself the opportunity of keeping *au fait* with what is going on around him that is likely to affect his business.

### Traders Who Try to Humiliate Travellers.

Apart from this, however, there is a side to the question which borders on the ethical, and the present remark is levelled at traders—and there be many of them—who make a point of baiting the unfortunate representative who does not happen to be numbered amongst the favourite callers. He may be a newcomer, or, on the other hand, his firm may already have done business with the shopkeeper; but always commercial travelling is an uphill game, and sometimes a heart-breaking one, and it is no uncommon occurrence for a certain type of trader to exercise his wit (!) upon a "commercial" for the especial benefit of a shopful of customers.

I was told lately of a traveller who went into a shop in which were several people being served. He had not previously called upon the trader. The banal question was asked, "What can I do for you, sir?" with an obsequious bend of the head and the washing of hands in invisible water. "I can wait, thank you," replied the "drummer," politely. "Oh, no! It's your turn, sir," urged the trader, genially. Thereupon the traveller presenting his card, opened his sales-talk.

### A Shopkeeper's Change of Front.

Immediately the trader's manner changed, and with a brusque gesture he threw down the card on the counter. "I thought you wanted to **buy** something," he said, bitingly. "Just stand aside while I serve my customers." From a whispered comment made to a companion by one of the shoppers, my informant gathered that the trader had created a bad impression.

No doubt he desired to show those present that with him "service" to customers came before anything else, and that such paltry people as commercial travellers were of no account as compared with shoppers; but I cannot help wondering how he would feel were he to call upon one of those customers only to be treated as he had served the traveller. It would have been so easy for him to have said, "Sorry, but I'm busy now. Come in a little later," or something of that sort.

### Don't Strain Courtesy Through Ice!

A contemporary, referring to this subject of the reception of commercial travellers, makes a distinctly apposite and illuminating remark: "There are times when it is permissible for the most amiable manufacturer or retailer to be brusque, but the retort discourteous has no place in any business. Almost anybody who visits for the purpose of selling, or for the purpose of getting information, 'gives ideas in exchange.' . . . It is an error to let courtesy be strained through a block of ice.

"The merchant today who is successful, no matter how busy he is, has a feeling, 'I want to know.' He is not boxed up in a tight little business, but has his eye on the wide, open markets of his trade, and is interested in wider opportunities for knowing what might be interesting, no matter whether he buys or not."

This passage, which I chanced upon after having written my foregoing remarks, serves to support and emphasise very strongly my own views on the reception of travellers by the retailers upon whom they call.

### It Pays to Know What Travellers are Carrying.

Merely taking the selfish point of view, it often pays well to know what travellers are carrying, even if the trader starts out with the idea that he does not propose to buy anything; but in this there is, of course, the likelihood of wasting the "drummer's" time. Yet, so long as the trader is not "pulling his leg," no sensible traveller is averse to showing and explaining his goods where there is the least possibility of building up goodwill, even if no immediate order is forthcoming.

Whilst on the subject of travellers' calls, something may be said about the ordering of goods. That hoary old aphorism to the effect that "a man is not in business for the benefit of his health" has solid foundation in fact, and, consequently, margins of profit have often been the undoing of a retailer who has not paused to consider the possibility of the bulk of the goods being left indefinitely on his hands. Let me state a case.

### Snags to be Avoided by Traders.

A traveller with a standard line in steady demand may be turned down in favour of another who dazzles the trader with the prospect of a cent per cent. profit on a line he is offering. Yet the lower-profit article may sell three or four times as fast as the other, making it the better investment.

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The retailer would do well, in taking up any new line, to inquire as to the activities of the supplying house in helping him to move his goods off his shelves. What Press advertising is being put out? Are sampling campaigns or competitions being contemplated? Will consumers be circularised or educated in any other way on the merits of the goods? What is being done in the matter of display-aids and other dealer-helps? These and other questions should be asked and answered to the trader's satisfaction before he allows the lure of the big margin of profit to undermine his buying policy.

If his goods are bought on even as large a margin as cent per cent. profit, half of them have to be sold before the trader can get his money back; and, if the remaining half is left unsold, and probably depreciating in value with the effluxion of time, of what earthly use is the theoretical 100 per cent. profit which induced him to buy those goods? Far better to have invested in something which showed only 25 per cent., and yet which resulted in a complete turnover of the goods, with the further necessity of re-ordering to meet the demands of customers.

### The "Have a Drink" Salesman Disappearing.

The commercial traveller of today is something quite different from the "drummer" of yesterday. There was a time when the offer of liquid refreshment to clinch a deal was the rule rather than the exception, and when the salesman sometimes found it necessary to consolidate good relationships by timely boxes of cigars and other "reminders."

Today, however, that sort of thing is conspicuous by its absence. Instead, we find the alert salesman flitting from shop to shop, selling his goods on quality alone, and no more inclined for social amenities in business hours than is the wide-awake retailer he calls upon. Conditions have changed, and, even if life is a little more strenuous nowadays than it used to be, time has brought its compensations.

### Little Time for Funny Stories.

Competition enters so largely into the selling of goods, both by "commercials" and traders, that there is little time or inclination for the discussion of anything else but stark "shop." The funny story, the gloomy prognostications of bad weather and worse trading conditions, are relegated to the past, and traveller and "prospect" now meet on common ground for individual and mutual advancement.

Few travellers for reputable houses are sent out on the road without some preliminary training. It may be, perhaps, that the sales manager of the producing house has borne the cost of putting his men through a course of salesmanship by means of lectures and practical demonstrations: probably they have had a thorough grounding in the works, and know their goods inside out. It must follow, then, that they are in an excellent position to help the shopkeeper, with some of the knotty problems with which he is confronted every day.

### How the Traveller Can Help.

Why does a good line hang fire? Why doesn't a certain advertisement "pull"? Would structural alterations to the shop be advisable? All these and many such perplexities and problems are things upon which the modern-produced traveller can speak with some degree of knowledge, and he is not behindhand in giving his advice and suggestions to those with whom he hopes to open trading accounts, or whose business relationships he is anxious to foster.

So the wise trader, instead of giving him a cool reception when he calls, realises the advantages of working in with him, as far as possible. To harbour the idea that to give a man an order is conferring a favour upon him is unfair to both parties. Mutuality is the real basis of business, whether it be between traveller and trader, or between trader and shopper. If we get this idea into our heads we shall welcome the visits of the traveller, and not regard him as a necessary evil.

# Prescription Proprietarys and New Drugs

By Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., of the Pharmaceutics Department, Victorian College of Pharmacy.

## A CLASSIFICATION OF THE ANTIHISTAMINES.

**Table (1)** lists alphabetically most of the antihistaminic drugs available on the Australian market.

**Table (2)** lists those antihistamines which are chemically identical. (Refer also to Table (3)).

**Table (3)** groups together certain of the antihistamines which are chemically related, although not necessarily identical. (Refer also to Table (2)).

**Table (4)** lists alphabetically the official or approved names of the antihistamines with their corresponding proprietary names.

TABLE (1)

Proprietary Name	Manufacturer	Official, Chemical or Approved Names, Etc.
ACTIDIL	B.W.	trans-1-(4-methylphenyl)-1-(2-pyridyl)-3-pyrrolidino-prop-1-ene HCl.
ALLERCUR	Schering	1-p-chlorobenzyl-2-pyrrolidyl-methylbenzimidazole HCl.
AMBODRYL	P.D.	Bromazine. Bromodiphenhydramine HCl. Related chemically to Benadryl.
ANCOLAN	B.D.H.	Meclizine HCl. 1-p-chlorobenzhydryl-4-m-methylbenzyl piperazine dihydrochloride. Also "Bonamine."
ANDRAMINE	Andrew	As for "Dramamine," "Travamine," "Menhydrinate."
ANTHISAN	M. & B.	Mepyramine maleate B.P. N-p-methoxybenzyl-N'-N'-dimethyl-N-2 pyridylethylenediamine acid maleate. Pyranisamine maleate, Pyrillamine maleate. Also "Neo-Antergan."
ANTISTINE	Ciba	Antazoline HCl. 2-phenyl-benzylaminomethyl-imidazoline methane sulphonate. Also "Histostab."
AVIL	Hoechst (F. & McA.)	p-aminosalicylate of 1-phenyl-1-pyridyl-(2')-3-dimethyl-amino propane.
AVOMINE	M. & B.	Promethazine 8-chloro-theophyllinate (related chemically to Phenergan).
BENADRYL	P.D.	Diphenhydramine HCl. $\beta$ -dimethylamino-ethyl benzhydryl ether HCl.
BONAMINE	Pfizer	as for "Ancolan."
CHLOROTHEN	Andrew	as for "Tagathen."
CHLOR-TRIMETON	Schering	Chlorprophepyridamine maleate. 1-p-chlorophenyl-1-(2-pyridyl)-3-dimethyl-aminopropane maleate.
DIATRIN	Warner	Methaphenilene HCl. N, N-dimethyl-N'-phenyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-ethylenediamine mono HCl.
DI-PARALENE HCl	Abbott	Chlorcyclizine HCl. 1-p-chlorobenzhydryl-4-methylpiperazine HCl. Also "Perazil" and "Histantin."
DRAMAMINE	Searle	Dimenhydrinate. Diphenhydramine (Benadryl)-8-chlorotheophyllinate. Related chemically to Benadryl. Also "Andramine," "Travamine," "Menhydrinate."
HISTADYL	Lilly	Thenylpyramine. N, N-dimethyl-N' (2-thenyl)-N' (2-pyridyl)-ethylene-diamine HCl.
HISTANTIN	B.W. (Eng.)	As for "Di-paralene," "Perazil." "Histantin" is the B.W. British trade mark. In Australia and U.S.A. called "Perazil."
HISTOSTAB	Boots	As for "Antistine."
MARZINE	B.W.	Cyclizine HCl. 1-benzhydryl-4-methylpiperazine monohydrochloride.
MENHYDRINATE	Toppin	As for "Dramamine," "Andramine" and "Travamine."
NEO-ANTERGAN	Merck	As for "Anthisan."
NEO-HETRAMINE	Wyeth	Thonzylamine HCl. N, N-dimethyl-N'-paramethoxybenzyl-N'-(2-pyridyl) ethylenediamine mono HCl.
PERAZIL	B.W. (Aust.)	As for "Di-Paralene," "Histantin."
PHENERGAN	M. & B.	Promethazine HCl. (B.P.) N-(2-dimethylamino-n-propyl)-phenothiazine HCl.
PYRIBENZAMINE	Ciba	Tripelennamine HCl. Benzyl-(a-pyridyl)-dimethylethylene-diamine HCl.
PYRONIL	Lilly	Pyrrobutamine. 1-p-chlorophenyl-2-phenyl-4-pyrrolidino butene diphosphate.
SANDOSTEN	Sandoz	1-methyl-4-amino-N'-phenyl-N'-(2'-thenyl)-piperidine. Also with "Calcium."
SYNOPEN	Geigy	N-dimethylamino-ethyl-N-p-chloro-benzyl-a-amino-pyridine HCl.
TAGATHEN	Lederle	Chlorothen Citrate. N, N-dimethyl-N'-(2-pyridyl)-N'-(5-chloro-2-thenyl)-ethylene diamine citrate. Also "Chlorothen."
THENFADIL	Stearns	Thenyldiamine HCl. N, N-dimethyl-N'-(3-thenyl)-N'-(2-pyridyl) ethylene-diamine HCl.
THENYLENE HCl	Abbott	Methapyrilene HCl. [N, N-dimethyl-N'-(a-pyridyl)-N'-(a-thenyl) ethylene-diamine HCl.].
THEPHORIN	Roche	Phenindamine tartrate. 9-phenyl-2-methyl-1: 2: 3: 4-tetrahydro-2-azafuorene hydrogen tartrate.
TRAVAMINE	G.P.	As for "Dramamine," "Andramine," "Menhydrinate."

TABLE (2)

Approved Name.	Identical Products.
Antazoline HCl .. .. .	Histostab, Antistine.
Chlorothen .. .. .	Chlorothen, Tagathen.
Chlorcyclizine HCl .. .. .	Diparalene, Perazil, Histantin.
Dimenhydrinate .. .. .	Menhydrinate, Dramamine, Travamine, Andramine.
Meclizine HCl .. .. .	Bonamine, Ancolan.
Mepyramine Maleate .. .. .	Anthisan, Neo-Antergan.

TABLE (3)

Derivatives of	Proprietary Products.
Aminoethanol .. .. .	Ambodryl, Dramamine, Travamine, Menhydrinate, Andramine, Benadryl.
Ethylenediamine .. .. .	Diatrin, Histadyl, Neo-Hetramine, Pyribenzamine, Thenfakil, Thenylene, Tagathen, Chlorothen, Anthisan, Neo-Antergan.
Imidazole .. .. .	Antistine, Histostab, Allercur.
Phenothiazine .. .. .	Avomine, Phenergan.
Piperazine .. .. .	Ancolan, Bonamine, Diparalene, Perazil, Histantin, Marzine.

TABLE (4)

Official or Approved Name	Proprietary Names
Antazoline HCl .. .. .	Antistine; Histostab.
Bromazine .. .. .	Ambodryl.
Chlorcyclizine HCl .. .. .	Di-Paralene HCl; Perazil; Histantin.
Chlorothen Citrate .. .. .	Tagathen.
Chlorpropenpyridamine Maleate .. .. .	Chlor-Trimeton.
Cyclizine HCl .. .. .	Marzine.
Dimenhydrinate .. .. .	Andramine; Travamine; Menhydrinate; Dramamine.
Diphenhydramine HCl .. .. .	Benadryl.
Meclizine HCl .. .. .	Ancolan; Bonamine.
Mepyramine Maleate B.P. .. .. .	Anthisan; Neo-Antergan.
Methaphenilene HCl .. .. .	Diatrin.
Methapyrilene HCl .. .. .	Thenylene HCl.
Phenindamine Tartrate .. .. .	Thephorin.
Promethazine HCl B.P. .. .. .	Phenergan.
Promethazine -8- Chlorotheophyllinate .. .. .	Avomine.
Pyranisamine Maleate .. .. .	As for Mepyramine Maleate.
Pyrilamine Maleate .. .. .	As for Mepyramine Maleate.
Pyrrobutamine .. .. .	Pyrnil.
Thenyldiamine HCl .. .. .	Thenfakil.
Thenylpyramine HCl .. .. .	Histadyl.
Thonzylamine HCl .. .. .	Neo-Hetramine.
Tripeleannamine HCl .. .. .	Pyribenzamine.

Each month we will publish a similar classification of a group of drugs or some other tabulation of new preparations in demand at the dispensing bench. For detailed information of most new prescription proprietaries refer to P.P. Card Service of the "A.J.P."

## ENFORCING A CONTRACT OF SALE

### Important Change in English Law.

An Act of Parliament that received the Royal Assent on June 4 repeals Section 4 of the Sale of Goods Act 1893 (which provided that contracts for the sale of goods to the value of £10 or more could not be enforced in the courts unless there was compliance with at least one of four alternative formalities specified). Broadly, the effect of the section was that, even though an order might have been accepted by the seller, the buyer could not enlist the aid of the Courts to enforce the contract unless he held a note or memorandum setting out the terms of the contract and signed by the seller or his agent, or unless he had made part payment for the goods. Nor could the seller compel the buyer to go through with the contract unless he held a similar note or memorandum of the contract, signed by the buyer or his agent, or unless the buyer had made part payment.

With repeal of the section, the value of the goods that

are the subject-matter of a contract for sale becomes immaterial. It is therefore possible to sue under an executory contract for the sale of goods (that is, one under which delivery of the goods has not commenced), whatever their value, and without producing a note or memorandum of the contract, signed by, or on behalf of, the other party, or proving that part payment for the goods has been made.

It is still, of course, advisable for both buyer and seller to hold some written evidence of the contract to help them to prove its existence should the need arise. Oral contracts, however, are under no disability, and injustice no longer results from the operation of the section. Once an order for goods has been accepted by the seller, whether by letter, acknowledgment or order form, or by word of mouth, the parties are under no disability in suing under the contract in the courts. So long as the terms of the contract can be determined, it is not necessary to produce a note or memorandum setting out the terms of the contract, signed by the party against whom the contract is brought.—"The Chemist and Druggist."



# The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

As all State Associations have no general meetings in January, there is little news for the page this month.

Many of the members have been enjoying holidays—at the seaside, Interstate, and several lucky ones have either left or are making final arrangements, for trips abroad. We wish them all a most interesting holiday.

## THE WOMEN'S PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Our Vice-President, Mrs. Ivan Thompson, arrived back in Melbourne from a world tour with her husband on December 28.

To welcome her home, and farewell Mrs. Ross Carter, a committee member for many years, who left for a trip abroad on January 18, the committee held a dinner party at the Oriental Hotel on January 5. A third guest of honour was Mrs. V. Maloney, President of W.P.C.A. of South Australia, who was holidaying in Melbourne.

The President, Miss Caird, welcomed the guests of honour, and presented each with a shoulder spray of orchids. After a most enjoyable dinner, we were all delighted when Miss Smalley, Federal President, and Vice-President of our Association, arrived to join us for coffee. Miss Smalley, who was making her first appearance amongst us for several months, after her serious operation, was given a warm welcome, and when she left us after about an hour it was with all our good wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

Miss Caird told Mrs. Thompson how pleased we all were to have her back with us again, and then, on behalf of us all, wished Mrs. Carter "bon voyage," and presented her with a "trip book."

In welcoming Mrs. Maloney, Miss Caird said how pleased those of us who had been at the Sydney Conference were to renew our friendship with her again, and she knew that the other members of the Committee were most interested to meet the President of the South Australian Women's Association.

On January 6 Miss Caird, Miss Anderson and Miss MacGillivray, representing the Victorian Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association, were guests at a buffet dinner given by the Pharmaceutical Society at the Windsor Hotel, to welcome home the President of the Society, Mr. Ivan Thompson, and Mrs. Thompson.

A theatre party to "Simon and Laura," at the Comedy Theatre, starring Gogie Withers and John McCallum, has been arranged for Thursday, February 17.

Miss R. MacGillivray (FU7528) will be pleased to arrange tickets for those interested.

Our first general meeting for this year will be held at the College on Thursday, February 10, when the guest speakers will be Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Thompson, who will give a talk on "Our Impressions of U.S.A.," and show some of the films they took during their tour of the States.

## ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF TASMANIA.

The Christmas meeting of the Association took the form of a dinner, and was held at Highfield Hotel, Hobart, on December 8, at 6.45 p.m.

Those present: Miss M. Williams (President), Misses M. Andrews, E. Knight, A. Wilks, E. Hunst, E. Briggs, M. Harris, M. Tribolet, E. Gibson, E. Ferguson, M. Pundon, M. Blunt, M. Muhlebach, and Mesdames Ross, Hawkes, Hill, Cleland, Bennett, Daneson, Wolnized, Flynn, Augustoaskas.

To add to the festive gathering, shoulder sprays were presented to all. The dinner was greatly enjoyed by everyone, and we were delighted to have such a good attendance of members. We were pleased to welcome two newcomers—Miss Muhlebach, of Victoria, and also Miss Briggs, of Newcastle, England.

As the results of the Final Examination had been announced, we were very pleased to congratulate Miss Knight on her fine performance. Miss Knight was successful at her first attempt, and also won three prizes, namely, Parke, Davis Award, Landon Fairthorne Prize and the Kodak Prize.

## WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A number of guests attended a party held by the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association (S.A.) in the Y.W.C.A. Boardroom last month. They included: The President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, and Mrs. Cotterell; the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Arthur Holloway, and Mrs. Holloway; the Federal President of the National Council of Women, Miss Ruth Gibson; the State President, Mrs. H. J. Lipman; and the President of the Soroptimists' Club, Miss Winifred Preedy.

A most enjoyable evening was spent. The members and their guests told pharmacy "howlers," watched a lightning sketch artist, and sang carols.

## RETREAT OF THE SUPER-MARKET?

Here and there around the country there are signs which indicate that the big food stores may be substantially slowing down in developing additional non-food departments. Instead of a continually expanding force in marketing, it may even be that food stores will face a reversal of the present trend toward non-food products.

On the Pacific Coast, where the early pioneering in non-food marketing in grocery stores took place, there have been quite a number of reversed trends. Some lavish departments in cosmetics have been closed out, and in particular it is reported by returning salesmen that the sale of non-staple cosmetics such as lipstick and colognes have fallen flat on their face in self-service super-market retailing.

The A & P Food Stores, which have been less enthusiastic than many of their competitors in this dream world of one-stop-shopping and local conglomeration retailing, have recently closed out the department handling comic books. According to the A & P, "the handling of comic books is not economical. They interfered with the company's primary business, and space could better be used for food."—"Drug and Cosmetic Industry," July, 1954.

## New Books

**British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1954.** Published by direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. London: The Pharmaceutical Press. Price in Great Britain, 63/-.

The first British Pharmaceutical Codex appeared in 1907, and immediately established a place for itself as an essential reference book in British pharmacy. With the passage of time that place has been more and more firmly established.

With the rapid advances in pharmaceutical and allied sciences, it became imperative that more frequent revision of the Codex be undertaken, hence the decision that the interval between editions be five years, and hence the appearance of the Codex, 1954.

It should be said at once that the new book is a completely satisfactory one, and the Codex Revision Committee is to be congratulated on a thoroughly sound job done with expedition.

The material of the book is arranged under the following sections:—

- Part I: General Monographs.
- Part II: Antisera, Vaccines and Related Substances.
- Part III: Preparations of Human Blood.
- Part IV: Surgical Ligatures and Sutures.
- Part V: Surgical Dressings.
- Part VI: Formulary.
- The Appendices.

A very helpful adjunct is the insert giving in parallel columns Codex Name and a selection of brand names for the substances included in Codex, 1954.

By judicious selection, it has been possible to reduce the size of the volume by some 200 pages as compared with the previous edition. On the other hand, and considering the rate at which new drugs appear and the time necessary to establish their claims, it can be said that the majority of newer drugs for whose use there is sound support has been included.

Additions will, of necessity, be mainly synthetic drugs, and these include antihistaminics; anticoagulants; anti-malarials; sulphonamides; antibiotics. There are new cationic detergents, further ganglion-blocking agents, fungicides for topical application, anti-tuberculous agents and radiological materials.

One cannot use the Codex without speculating on the vast amount of detailed work that goes into its compilation. This is carried out by the General Revision Committee, assisted by some ten sub-committees. Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe has been chairman of the main revision committee. Reference may fittingly be made to Dr. T. E. Wallis, chairman of the two sub-committees on pharmacognosy, who has had such long association with the production of B.P.C.'s.

Dr. K. R. Capper, officer in charge of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scientific Publications Department, is the editor of the Codex.

Commonwealth Pharmacy owes a deep debt to all these workers responsible for the production of the Codex and for the maintenance of its high standard. There is no doubt that the Codex does much to establish and maintain the prestige of British Pharmacy.

No pharmacy or pharmacy department can afford to be without the latest edition of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

This is a preliminary note to announce that Codex 1954 is now available in Australia. We hope in later issues to publish further comment on its contents.

—A.T.S.S.

## Readers' Views

To the Editor.

*These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.*

### AN OLD INCOMPATIBILITY

Sir—I read with interest the article in last month's journal, about the Victorian housewife being her own physician. One paragraph on page 1288 reads as follows:

"The casual way in which ingredients which are now classified as 'dangerous' drugs were utilised for all sorts of purposes must have caused some unexpected problems for the Victorian housewife, so, in turning the pages of the periodicals one is not surprised to find that the Editor had to include routines to be followed in cases of accidental poisoning."

After noticing one formula containing a glaring incompatibility (and a dangerous one) I wonder why the Editor of the time did not include measures for dealing with certain incompatibilities in the published formulae as well as measures to be taken in cases of poisoning.

The formula I refer to is—"Wine of Colchicum, one ounce, spirits of Nitrous Ether one ounce, Potassium Iodide 40 grains, water (distilled) 2 ounces."

The nitrous acid which is always present in aqueous mixtures, Spirits Aether Nit., is an oxidising agent and will liberate free iodine from the Potassium Iodide. The amount liberated in the above formula together with the frequency of dosage could be dangerous.

The Ethyl nitrite in the spirit undergoes hydrolyses to form nitrous acid.

The Sodium nitrite has almost the same medicinal action as the Ethyl nitrite, so no therapeutic effect is lost.

Hoping the above may prove useful.

Yours sincerely,

ALAN R. HIBBERD.

Brisbane, 12/1/55.

### A CHEMIST'S ODE TO SAVAGERY

Savagery, we adore thee,

Call and claim us any day.

Take us where there's no dispensing,

Where we may relax and play.

Where no doctors write prescriptions,

Where no chemists use that word,

Where no din of mortars grinding,

Nor the sound of pouring's heard.

There while out of sight of bottles,

Sunny days we'll build canoes,

Plant potatoes in the gullies,

Spend our leisure as we choose.

While on bushes all around us,

Hang our powder papers white,

We with capsules in the fire,

Dance corroborees at night.

Now wake up, let's stop our dreaming.

And let steady work begin,

Though at times we feel like screaming.

Still the scripts keep pouring in.

—Athol Stretton.

—Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand."



# **'CETAVLON'** TRADE MARK Cetrimide B.P.

## for DANDRUFF



Numerous medical writers have now recommended 'Cetavlon' as a shampoo for the treatment of seborrhoea capitis and its associated secondary dermatitis. For economy, simplicity and effectiveness, the method is unbeatable. Initial treatment can be prescribed under medical supervision in severe cases, but recurrences can be prevented by instructing the patient to wash the head with 'Cetavlon' at regular intervals. *Full information on request.*

'Cetavlon' Concentrate is a purified 20% solution, and is easily diluted down for use at 1-3%.

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Pink Mimosa . . . No. 5 . . .

Goya's renowned Perfumed Talc, presented in the new pastel-blue container, now comes in 4 lovely fragrances . . . Goya "21" has been added to Gardenia, Pink Mimosa and No. 5. Fully packed with three ounces of superfine talc, Goya actually holds more powder than any other similar container. Full scale National Press Campaign is now running.



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# Legal

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## CHEMIST FINED FOR BREACHES OF DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS

In the Coburg (Vic.) Court on December 23, 1954, Mr. L. F. X. Egan, of Coburg, was charged under the Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations with having failed to keep records of Dangerous Drugs transactions up to date, with having failed to record prescriptions in a prescription book, and also with failing to cancel prescriptions for Specified Drugs which he had dispensed. The Pharmacy Board which prosecuted was represented by Mr. S. Hogg, instructed by W. E. Pearcey & Ivey.

Mr. Monaghan, Q.C., assisted by Mr. Karney, appeared for Mr. Egan.

Evidence was given by Inspector Ahern of the Pharmacy Board concerning an inspection of the pharmacy on November 30, when it was found that prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs had not been entered into the prescription book and were not entered at the time in the Dangerous Drugs Registrar.

Mr. Monaghan submitted that the charge under Section 76(a) of the Pharmacy Regulations of failing to make a record in a prescription book should fail, contending that the charge should have been under 76(b)—failing to keep a daily work book.

This contention was disputed on behalf of the Board, but was accepted by the Bench. On the charge of failing to make the required entries in the Dangerous Drugs Register a fine of £5 was imposed. Mr. Egan was also fined £5 for failure to cancel prescriptions for Specified Drugs and £3 for omitting to make an entry in the Poisons Book in respect of sales of ether.

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## Student Activities

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### Congress 1955.

The Eighth Annual Congress of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students' of Australia (N.U.P.S.A.) was held at Victor Harbour, South Australia, from January 16-23. The site of congress was a Toc H. camp overlooking Victor Harbour. On behalf of the executive I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Toc H. authorities for making their camp available.

In all, seventy members attended—Three from Western Australia; 19 from South Australia; 23 from Victoria; three from Tasmania; nine from Queensland; 12 from New South Wales.

Council meetings were attended by—

**President:** John Gardner.

**Secretary:** Annette Simmons.

**Treasurer:** Geoffrey Tauro.

**National Publicity Officer:** Lex McArthur.

### Delegates.

**Western Australian Pharmacy Students' Association:** Patricia Roberts and Colin Kennedy.

**Adelaide University Pharmaceutical Students' Association:** Elaine Gibson and Neil Bannister.

**Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association:** Anne Fagan and John Filgate.

**Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Students' Association:** Edith Knight and Margaret Purdon.

**Queensland Pharmacy Students' Association:** Ron Snell and Clarence Barwick.

**Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association:** David Lowrey and Norm Ellis.

Apologies were received from the Vice-President, John

Burns, and the National Publications Officer, Priscilla Morgan-Payler.

Miss Joy Holm, as official observer from the Christchurch Pharmacy Students' Association (New Zealand), attended and presented to Council an interesting and informative address on the efforts being made by the Canterbury Pharmacy Students' Association to form a National Union of New Zealand Pharmacy Students in conjunction with the students of Otago, Wellington and Auckland. We were pleased to hear that the Otago Pharmacy Students' Association had been recently reformed after being non-existent for several years. C.P.S.A. has made a serious effort to convene a meeting of New Zealand students in Christchurch next Easter for the purpose of discussing the formation of a New Zealand Pharmacy Students' Association. The outcome of correspondence with other centres has not been very encouraging. Wellington has replied saying that they are not now interested and Auckland has not yet replied to a letter written some time ago. Excellent relations however exist between C.P.S.A. and Otago P.S.A. Council expressed its hopes that the project of forming a National Union in New Zealand would be successful.

Miss Holm, in outlining the Pharmacy Course in New Zealand, explained that it now consisted of four years' study, which included botany and chemistry with an examination at the end of two years. These subjects could be studied by correspondence from the Pharmacy College of Wellington, or at a teaching institution approved by the Pharmacy Board. The second two years could be taken by correspondence, or at the College at Wellington. Several subjects were taken including Practical Pharmacy, Written Pharmacy (Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Chemistry), Materia Medica (Pharmacognosy, B.P. Drugs), and Oral Pharmacy.

In continuing, Miss Holm outlined the new Pharmacy Act and gave answers to questions on working and apprenticeship conditions.

In thanking Miss Holm for her talk Mr. McArthur expressed the best wishes of Council to Bruce Moore and Russell Rollinson, the two observers who were present at the Caloundra Congress.

Council was further addressed by Miss G. Rodda, a Bacteriologist, on the National Union of Australian University Students' Scheme for Graduate Employment in



**National Councillors at work.**

Indonesia. Miss Rodda expressed an apology for Miss Alison Frankel, a Victorian pharmacist, who had recently returned from Indonesia after working for two years under this scheme. Her talk was of a general nature and included much information on working and living conditions. Life in Indonesia was austere yet pleasant, and the bare living conditions were more than compensated for by the friendliness of her Indonesian workmates. To quote Miss Rodda: "... the amazing variety and interest of one's work there, by the respon-

sible nature of the work, and above all its obvious fruitfulness, the interest of the whole Asian situation—with its rapid and baffling changes, East and West colliding and intertwining in every aspect of life. It is a situation which in itself sharpens one's wits, and forces one to rethink a thousand assumptions and habits. Imagine, if you can, 80,000,000 Indonesians being cared for by less than 1,300 doctors! The scheme is worth considering because: nothing is more important in Asia today than cross-colour friendships with practical assertions by



On the beach front at Victor Harbour.

whites of their basic equality with Asians. Few things are more appreciated; because living with Asians is the only way of coming to understand them."

#### Topics from Council Sessions.

Some of the topics which were discussed at the Council meeting included:

**Science/Pharmacy Scholarships.**—It is hoped that with the aid of the National Union of Australian University Students, that N.U.P.S.A. may obtain Commonwealth Scholarships for students who wish to proceed from Pharmacy to Science.

**1954 Survey on Apprenticeship Conditions.**—A report on this survey was read and received.

**Text-Book Concession Scheme.**—Possibilities of enlarging this scheme by approaching various publishers were discussed. The report which was received by Council on this scheme showed its great popularity and indicated the necessity for increasing its scope.

**Congress, 1956.**—The Tasmanian delegate reported that Tasmania would be unable to hold Congress in 1956. It was decided to hold the Ninth Annual Congress in New South Wales.

**Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.**—A letter from the Secretary of P.D.L. briefly outlining the aims, objects and activities of P.D.L. was read and stimulated great interest among Council members.

**The Call.**—It was decided that the various State Associations be asked to make contact with the local Standing Committee in support of the Call.

**Song Book.**—It was decided to publish a N.U.P.S.A. Song Book.

**National Service Training.**—The following motion was carried: "That the Minister for Labour and National Service be approached by the Executive with a view to obtaining at least two weeks' leave for National Service Trainees who are obliged to sit for deferred or supplementary examinations, and to obtaining the immediate improvement of study conditions whilst in camp."

**Country Students.**—Once again the hardships and lack of adequate facilities of many country and correspon-

dence students was discussed and further action is pending.

At the time of writing this column the usual Open Day had not taken place. However, Council is looking forward to, and hopes for, a good attendance of South Australian Board, Society, and Guild members, together with their wives. Other guests include the State Premier, the Hon. Thomas Playford; the Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. M. O'Halloran; the Minister for Health, Sir Lionel McEwan; the Mayor of Victor Harbour, and local Members of Parliament.

#### Social Events.

During the week trips have been made to local landmarks, including Port Elliot, the Bluff, Hindmarsh Falls, Chyton, Goolwa and Cape Jervis.

Our hosts, Adelaide University Pharmaceutical Students' Association, have arranged an eventful week, which includes an informal dance at Waterfall Valley Kiosk, a tour of the University, a trip to F. H. Pauldings' Torrens Laboratories, a trip through the Barossa Valley and the Annual Dinner.

#### Personality Portraits.

John Gardner—"I am sorry I cannot uphold that Point of Order."

Annette Simmons still hasn't told her joke of three years' standing. Will we ever find out?

Geoff Tauro, the Mighty One — fantabulous to you — is exhibiting a pair of worn-down thumbs. He hitchhiked to Congress!

Norm Ellis has now got the key of the door. Congratulations!

Col Kennedy is still singing his way through Congress.

#### Election of Officers for 1955.

**President:** David Lowrey (N.S.W.).

**Vice-President:** Lex McArthur (Vic).

**Honorary Secretary:** Ron Snell (Queensland).

**Honorary Treasurer:** Geoff Tauro (N.S.W.).

**National Publicity Officer:** Margaret Purdon (Tas.).

**Council Liaison Officer:** Brenda Cleave (W.A.).

**Editor of "Pharmacy Student":** James Hayes (N.S.W.).

**Local I.P.S.F. Secretary:** Gordon Brown (Qld.).

**Publications Officer:** Norman Ellis (N.S.W.).

**Editor of N.U.P.S.A. Song Book:** Geoff Tauro.

**Overseas Representatives:** Mr. Vic Gilbert, Mr. Peter Davidson, Miss Valma Adamson, Miss Margaret Miller, Miss Judith Harrison, Miss Yvonne Fricker, Miss Annette Simmons.

## Overseas News

### GREAT BRITAIN

London, January 10, 1955.

#### School to Move.

It seems probable that the School of Pharmacy of the University of London, which was formerly the College of the Pharmaceutical Society, and which has been in Bloomsbury Square for over a hundred years, will move to new premises in 1955. Already the University of London has bought the building in Brunswick Square which was intended as headquarters for the Society, but the war prevented the building being completed, and a rise in building costs after the war made completion by the Society prohibitive. One floor of the new building will be ready for the staff to move in in January, and it is expected that students will go over at the beginning of the summer term. Three or four years will still elapse before the building is completed, by which time it will have been around twenty years in construction.

#### Therapeutic Substances Regulations.

On January 1 the antibiotics, erythromycin, neomycin, oxytetracycline and polymyxins, and the hormones,

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*including:*

ALOIN, CHLORAL HYDRATE  
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*Prompt delivery from local stocks.*

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### Melbourne

Geo. T. Winter Pty. Ltd., 58 Hardware Street,  
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### Sydney

Watts Winter Pty. Ltd., 16-20 Bridge Street,  
Sydney, N.S.W.

\*Swift & Co. Ltd., "Geelong House," 26, 28 and  
30 Clarence Street, Sydney.  
(for Strychnine and Salts)

### Wellington.

William H. Terry & Co. Ltd.,  
Atlas Building,  
Ghuznee Street, Wellington,  
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**T. & H. SMITH LTD.** ESTD. 1827 **EDINBURGH  
SCOTLAND**

## A touchy subject



But *Sunburned Sue* isn't deliberately defying convention—her painful back and shoulders simply make more clothing intolerable! Such discomfort runs high during the summer months—as does the demand for quick and effective relief. Providing this relief is easy when you employ Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen. This exclusive Abbott preparation not only relieves the pain and discomfort of sunburn, but also helps to protect burned and denuded areas against infection. Combining the analgesic-anaesthetic effect of Butesin Picrate 1% and the bacteriostatic action of

Metaphen 1:5000, this widely used preparation is equally useful in the treatment of minor burns and as a dressing for non-specific ulcers, minor lacerations and abrasions. • Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen is always ready for instant use and may be applied directly to the burned or denuded areas. • Why not have a supply on hand for summer emergencies? Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen is available in convenient  $\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce, 1-ounce and 2-ounce tubes and 1-pound jars. ABBOTT LABORATORIES (Australia) Pty. Ltd., cr. Missenden & Parramatta Roads, Camperdown, Sydney, N.S.W.

Our New Telephone Numbers are: LA 5195-LA 5197.

**Butesin Picrate Ointment**  
REG. TRADE MARK  
 with Metaphen  
REG. TRADE MARK



corticotrophin, cortisone and hydrocortisone, were added to the substances controlled by the Penicillin Act. In effect, this means that the above compounds may only be supplied by a pharmacist on the prescriptions of a medical practitioner, dental or veterinary surgeon. Specifications have also been laid down for isophane insulin and zinc suspensions, and there have been some changes in the labelling requirements.

#### The Use of Trilene by Midwives.

A Committee on Analgesia in Midwifery, appointed by the Medical Research Council, has recommended that midwives, after instruction, should be permitted to administer Trilene (trichloroethylene, B.P.). Specifications have been given for the inhalers to be used, and when in use they will be tested regularly. The conclusions reached by the Committee include the following:—

1. Trilene given with approved inhalers is as safe as gas and air, and more effective.
2. Trilene may have slight effects on the duration of labour in multiparae, and on the condition of the child at birth, but the incidence of dangerous complications in mother or child in cases selected on the expectation that the course of labour will be normal is virtually the same as with the use of gas and air.
3. The use of pethidine with either Trilene or gas and air may result in greater analgesia, but it may tend also to prolong labour and to increase the frequency of signs of respiratory depression in the child.

#### Advertising on Television.

Sponsored television will soon make its appearance in Great Britain, and the Independent Television Authority has invited the Pharmaceutical Society to assist in nominating representatives for the Authority's Advisory Committee on Advertising. The other bodies which have been asked to nominate representatives include the British Medical Association, the British Dental Association and the Ministry of Health.

#### Unusual Poisonings.

Two unusual cases of poisoning have been put forward as the cause of death at recent coroners' inquests. In the first, death resulted from a mixture of methylpentynol and a barbiturate, and in the second a baby died from the use of boric acid as a dusting powder. The methylpentynol case occurred in a 23-year-old man, and at the inquest Dr. L. C. Nickolls, Director of the Metropolitan Police Laboratory, said that he had found traces of methylpentynol and of barbiturate in the stomach. In addition, there was circulating in the blood an amount of methylpentynol indicating that at least nine capsules had been taken. The amounts of methylpentynol and of barbiturate that had been taken were not in themselves lethal, but were lethal when taken together. He told the coroner that it was well established that it was not desirable to take methylpentynol and barbiturates together, and that their action combined had similar dangers to that of taking alcohol and barbiturates.

The boric acid case concerned a three-month-old boy, who died after being dusted for about a week with "boracic powder." At the inquest a pathologist, Dr. R. D. Teare, said he had not previously met a case of boric acid poisoning in the 37,000 post-mortem examinations he had undertaken. Such poisoning was rare, and was always due to misuse, either by using the compound in a wrong way or in too high a concentration. He thought that the mother had been sold neat boric acid as a powder. Ordinary powders for babies contained usually 5-10 per cent. of boric acid. Dr. H. B. L. Finlay, a paediatrician, said that three days after admission to hospital the content of boron in the child's urine was found to be 28.7 mgm. per 100 mls. This was very

high, and no boric acid had been used on the child in hospital. The child's napkin area was raw and red with peeling, and was in an ideal condition for absorption of boric acid. He, too, thought that the mother had used neat boric acid. He emphasised the danger of using that compound in powder form, and gave the opinion that it should not be sold indiscriminately over the counter. Boric acid was used now less than formerly, and he had never before seen harmful effects from the use of its preparation.

#### Chemicals at the British Industries Fair.

The Association of British Chemical Manufacturers will stage a single exhibit at the British Industries Fair in 1955. Recently chemical manufacturers have not taken space at the Fair. The theme of the display will be the part played by the industry in the life of the nation, both at home and through its exports overseas. In 1956 the Association will return to full-scale participation, and individual companies will co-ordinate their displays to give major publicity to the industry.

#### B.M.A. Evidence on Economies.

The evidence submitted by the British Medical Association to the Guillebaud Committee, which is examining the Health Service with a view to effecting economies, was published recently in the British Medical Journal. Among the points brought out is that the increase in use of medical facilities, which it was expected the N.H.S. would bring in its train, has occurred, and in addition to this the increasing complexity of medicine and advances in treatment have put an increasing strain not only on the personnel of the Health Service but also on the finances. These trends will continue, and, looking to the future, may well make a rising charge inevitable.

The evidence reiterated the Association's view that there should be no departure from the doctor's established right to prescribe whatever he considers to be in the best interests of the patient. At the same time, concern was expressed at the mounting cost of the pharmaceutical service, and suggestions were made which it was thought would lead to economies. The introduction of a system of area prescribing averages, so that a doctor could compare his average with that of others, was advocated, as was also a "stock order" scheme for drugs and dressings, such as there is in Scotland. Pleas for better medical education in the art of prescribing and in pharmacology, and for the reform of the National Formulary, were put forward. These measures tackled the problem only from the point of view of the prescriber. There were many other factors which influenced the size of the drug bill. For example, there was reason to believe that the cost of drugs and appliances had risen in much the same manner as other commodities. This fact would account for a large proportion of the increase in prescribing costs. Again, the country was supporting a progressively ageing population. In the Association's view it was no answer to attempt to place on the profession the blame for the mounting cost of the drug bill. Two lines of approach were suggested, namely, that arrangements be made with pharmaceutical manufacturers to reduce the cost of proprietary preparations for use in the service, and that wastage might be prevented by consultation between the manufacturing chemists and the Ministry of Health on the size of packs of proprietary drugs.

#### A Cohen List.

A revised list has been published of the Cohen Committee's classification of proprietaries. In the first category, which consists of drugs of proved value and not yet standard, the number has been increased to 147, compared with 134 in the list published a year ago. A few preparations in the earlier list have now become standard. In the first group at least six preparations are antihistaminics or cognate substances, and the other

preparations include liver preparations and muscle relaxing agents. In all, the list contains 132 new entries. The total of 832 entries is, in addition to the 147 noted above, made up of 216 preparations in category 5 (preparations not standard which, in the Committee's view, have not been proved of therapeutic effect) and 469 in category 6 (combinations of preparations in categories 4 and 5). Category 4 consists of preparations made from qualitative or quantitative modifications in the composition or combination of standard preparations, or new remedies of proved value, which are not accepted as therapeutically superior to preparations included either alone or in combination with official medicaments.

#### Investigation of Proprietaries.

The report of the Committee on Public Accounts throws some light on the cost of proprietary preparations in the drug bill. An investigation of 91 preparations, manufactured by twenty firms, and classified in the "Cohen" groups, which are not superior therapeutically to standard preparations, showed that they accounted for 18 per cent. of the total drug bill, and amounted to £4.7 million. In the remainder of the drug bill antibiotics take over 20 per cent., and are valued at £4.0 million. Vitamins make up 5 per cent. at a cost of £1.3 million, and the cost of manufacture and selling price of these two groups are still under consideration. When the Committee on Public Accounts discussed these matters, Sir John Hawton, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health, said, when questioned on the level of profits: "We still think that the range should be roughly something like the one for Government contracts, that is to say, it should be anything between 7 per cent. or 8 per cent. and 15 per cent., but we are at the moment discussing with the main Association, which is, as you know, the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, the exact method on which this should be done. That is our own idea, that it should be based on them; but the Minister, I think, has also said that reasonably proved allowances for research—of course, that is more on basic drugs, but it might apply to others—which are obviously in the national interest, would have to be taken into account. Let me say at once, I am afraid it is true that progress is rather slow on this, but at least it is plugging ahead all the time, and it is having, I think, a steadying effect on the drug bill."

#### Total Costs.

Since the December Newsletter was despatched there have also been published the complete accounts for the Health Service in the 1953 financial year. The total amount was no less than £486 million, of which 52½ per cent. was used by the hospitals. The pharmaceutical service took up £48 million, or 9½ per cent. of the total. To this figure must be added £9.9 million for drugs and dressings supplied in the hospitals. In the sum paid out to pharmacists £27.3 million was attributed to ingredients and containers and £12.1 million to dispensing fees and rota payments, while overheads and profits totalled £6.53 million. Since the service began the average cost per prescription has risen from 32.42d. in 1948 to 48.82d. in 1953.

The costs of drugs in hospitals noted above did not account for the services of the 1182 whole-time pharmacists or the 728 dispensing assistants employed whole time, nor the other part-time employees in the various hospital dispensaries. There are still many vacancies for pharmacists in hospitals, and the above figure showed a difference of only seven from the previous year, although 106 more pharmacists are employed on a full-time basis than in 1949.

#### Hospital Beds.

Statistics issued by the Ministry of Health show that the average cost of maintaining a patient in a general

hospital in the 1953-54 financial year was £15/15/5 per week, compared with £15/4/9, £14/5/11 and £13/10/3 in the three previous years. The returns relate to approximately 2500 hospitals in the National Health Service in England and Wales. For teaching hospitals the average weekly cost was £25/4/2 in London and £19/2/9 in the provinces, which represent increases of £1/7/4 and £1/16/11 respectively since the statistics were introduced in 1951. Maternity hospitals showed an average of £18/0/5, mental hospitals £4/12/6 and tuberculosis hospitals £10/18/1; all these figures are higher in the previous year. The average cost of drugs and dressings in London teaching hospitals was £1/15/5 per patient per week and £1/9/2 in the provinces. A large part of this sum, however, is really attributable to out-patient attendances, as the present costing system is not sufficiently detailed to allow the latter figure to be calculated.

#### B.P. Commission.

A report from the British Pharmacopoeia Commission states that recent work has been directed to the preparation of monographs considered suitable for the Addendum, 1955, including the following:—

Carbimazole	Isoniazid
Cortisone acetate	Lignocaine hydrochloride
Chloroquine phosphate and sulphate	Methylamphetamine hydrochloride
Diethylcarbamazine citrate	Nalorphine hydrobromide
Ferrous gluconate	Oxytetracycline
Gallamine triethiodide	Phenylbutazone
Hexamethonium tartrate	Phenylindanedione
Insulin zinc suspensions	Primidone
Iopanoic acid	Suxamethonium chloride

Monographs dealing with those substances as tablets or injections are also being prepared, together with monographs on tablets of the following drugs described in the B.P., 1953:

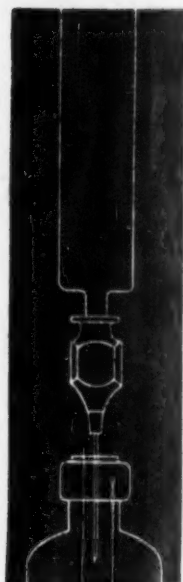
Amphetamine sulphate, carbarsone, di-iodohydroxyquinoline, hyoscine hydrobromide, morphine sulphate, pentobarbitone sodium, quinidine sulphate and acetylsalicylic acid (soluble tablets).

#### Visitor from Australia.

At the December meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the President, Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst, welcomed as a guest Mr. Alfred West, of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of that State, who was paying a visit to Great Britain. Mr. West, in his acknowledgment, said that he had already noticed that the Council were "gluttons for work," since they met both at night and in the daytime. In Australia they did one or the other, but not both. He conveyed the greetings of his Australian colleagues to the Council, and added that his presence on that occasion was a highlight of his visit to Europe.

#### Congress Cancelled.

The Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission has announced that it has been found necessary to cancel the Congress which was to be held this year in Folkestone. Information received from France has indicated that the date presents unforeseen difficulties in connection with school holidays, which will prevent the attendance of a representative French delegation. Since the General Assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation is to be held this year in London, postponement to a later date is unfortunately not practicable.

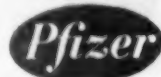


*for SIMPLIFIED therapy:*

- full dosage withdrawal
- easy administration by intramuscular injection
- no storage problems:  
no refrigeration needed

*for EFFECTIVE therapy:*

in the treatment of non-tuberculous Gram-negative urinary tract infections; penicillin-resistant gonorrheal infections; brucellosis with bacteraemia; peritonitis; other infections due to Gram-negative bacteria . . . and tuberculosis.

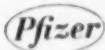


# Streptomycin Sulphate

## STREPTOMYCIN SULPHATE

Vials equivalent to 1 Gm. pure  
Streptomycin base

*Available on N.H.S. Item 24 (Second Schedule)*



WORLD'S LARGEST  
PRODUCER OF  
ANTIBIOTICS

TERRAMYCIN  
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PENICILLIN  
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COTINAZIN  
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## F. H. FAULDING & CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, AUSTRALIA • Est. 1848



Direct from  
LONDON

to score 1955's  
biggest sales  
hit in  
Shampoos!

Bandbox of England is here with a wealth of new shampoo profits for you! Never before in Australia has there been the likes of it. Bandbox cleans . . . conditions . . . and gleams hair in one fragrant action. Two types to satisfy all customers—Bandbox Soapless, and Bandbox Almond Creme Oil Shampoo. It's backed by extensive full-page national advertising in "Women's Weekly." Stock Bandbox—and sell it, fast!

	WHOLESALE	RETAIL
4 oz. Liquid Shampoo	29/- doz.	4/3 each
1 oz. Liquid Shampoo	15/6 doz.	2/3 each
4 oz. Almond Oil Shampoo	40/6 doz.	5/11 each
1 oz. Almond Oil Shampoo	18/9 doz.	2/9 each
"Colaire" Hair Cosmetic	51/3 doz.	7/6 each



# bandbox

Distributed by  
JAMES HARE & CO. PTY. LTD.  
Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane,  
Adelaide, Perth, Hobart.



## Market Report

London, January 10, 1955.

During the past six weeks the most outstanding features have been the continuous increases in both menthol and peppermint oil. Menthol has been sold at 52/- per lb. for the Chinese variety, duty paid, in London, and material afloat is quoted at 1/- under this figure. It is understood that shippers are buying back to cover their commitments.

As a result of the rise in this variety, Brazilian shippers are now offering at competitive prices, but the quantities are small, as the United States absorbs a large part of the total production.

Peppermint oil is worth at least 45/6 per lb., for immediate delivery, and the replacement value is about 46/-.

The tone throughout the rest of the market has been very firm, and a number of commodities are still very scarce or unobtainable.

To the latter group must be added gamboge; the nominal value is around £75 per cwt.

Ipecacuanha is very scarce; only Costa Rican, showing 3.3 per cent. alkaloids, is available at 70/- per lb. on the spot. Nicaraguan is 65/- per lb. for shipment.

Pharmaceutical gums are tending upwards; little acacia is held in the Sudan, and clean Kordofan sorts are worth 162/6 per cwt. The better grades of tragacanth are higher by £10 per cwt. Current rates per cwt. are: First quality, select ribbon, £140-£145; second quality, £120-£125; third quality, £100-£105; fourth quality, £80-£85. Other rates are: Pale to yellow, £38-£40; yellow leaf, £24-£26; brownish, £16-£18; "hoggy," £10-£13; siftings, £8-£10.

Papain is in better supply, and Ceylon, grade one, can be bought at 20/- per lb. with sun dried at 15/-.

Small quantities of senega root have been sold at 24/- per lb.

Aloes are almost unobtainable for immediate delivery; prime Cape are quoted at 275/-280/- per cwt., and the occasional offers for shipment are about 270/- per cwt.

Kamala is now 4/- per lb., for triple sifted, 6 per cent. ash.

Hydrastis root is worth 18/- per lb.

Among the spices, African ginger is 220/- per cwt. here, with new crop for spring shipment at 160/- . No. 3 Jamaican is 260/- per cwt.

Pimento is quoted at 6/9 per lb. on the spot.

Zanzibar cloves are slightly easier at 3/10 per lb. here and 3/4½ at origin.

Cardamoms are lower at 14/- per lb. for Aleppo greens.

Shellac is scarce; T.N. is now 430/- per cwt.

The increase in Chinese peppermint oil, noted above, has been reflected in the Brazilian variety, which is now from 37/6 per lb. upwards.

Palmarosa is firm, with London prices around 62/6 per lb.

Aniseed is scarce, with holders quoting from 19/9 to 21/6 per lb.

Hand-pressed lemon oil, B.P. quality, is cheaper at 40/- per lb.

Chemicals have been relatively steady.

The minor iodides have been brought into line with the higher rates for crude iodine. The new rates per lb. are: Ammonium iodide, 23/6; Cadmium iodide, 24/; Calcium iodide plates, 23/9; Ethyl iodide, 29/6; Lithium, 30/6; Strontium, 24/6; Zinc, 28/9.

Barium sulphate, X-ray quality, is dearer. Quantities between 112 lb. and 28 lb. are as follows per lb.: In 1 lb. containers, 2/5½; 7 lb., 2/2½; 14 lb., 2/2; and 28 lb., 2/. The rates per kg. for quantities between 12.5 kg. and 50 kg. are: In 500 gm. containers, 5/3; 1 kg., 5/1; 5 kg., 4/7½; and 12.5 kg., 4/3; all net one month.

## Trade Notes

Mr. G. H. Revell, Ph.C., F.P.S., has been appointed to the representative staff of Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd., and he commenced his duties with the company on January 4.

### "NOVOCAIN"—NEW PACK.

A new pack of Bayer's "Novocain" is now available, particulars being as follows:

Price to Chemist

"Novocain" Amps. 20%, 10 x 5 c.c. . . . 50/- each

### CHARLES McDONALD PTY. LTD.

This company has announced the appointment of Mr. Jeffrey B. Lang, Ph.C., M.P.S., to its selling organisation.

Mr. Lang commenced duties on January 10, and after a short period at the headquarters of the company in Sydney he has been posted to Melbourne as additional Medical Detailer/Sales Representative for Victoria.

### DORMAY COMPANY.

For some time it has been noted there has been a steady call for Nylon Powder Puffs. Previously these have been imported from England, but they are now being manufactured here in Australia. Being carded should prove an added attraction to most retailers, and the softness of the nylon should ensure repeat business.

The public is now nylon conscious, and so the "May-fair" Nylon Puff will fill the demand for something better in powder puffs.

Stocks are available from your regular wholesaler.

### "PORTEX" PLASTIC SKIN.

The bonus offer of two tubes for every 12 of Portex Plastic Skin purchased, which has been in force since November 1, will be extended until February 28 on a reduced basis.

Retailers ordering Portex Plastic Skin from their wholesalers will receive one tube for every 12 ordered, and to facilitate distribution, etc., it is proposed that each order for 12 will be charged at 11/12th, 1/12th being the bonus issued.

Stocks are held by all wholesalers, and immediate delivery can be effected.

### ANDREW'S LABORATORIES.

The Newcastle branch of this firm has moved to larger premises at the following address:—

First Floor, Bank of N.S.W. Chambers, Hunter street, Newcastle (phone No. MA 4188).

The Newcastle branch will continue under the management of Mr. J. McDiarmid, who has occupied this position for the last five years.

We have also been informed that the South Australian branch, 217 North Terrace, Adelaide, in addition to having a depot in Broken Hill (under the management of Messrs. J. & N. deBrenni, 148 Patton street, Broken Hill South), has now opened a new depot in Port Augusta under the management of Mr. F. M. Streicher.

### PAMINE BROMIDE—UPJOHN.

This recent product presented by the research division of the Upjohn Company is a new "Parasympatholytic" drug, which is highly effective in the suppression of acid secretion, and gastro-intestinal hypermotility when administered orally.

It is the intention of the Australian agents, Cox, Findlayson & Co. Ltd., of 472 Harris street, Sydney, to present it to the medical profession in January, 1955. In

addition to active detailing, journal advertising and direct mailings to doctors will be undertaken.

Pamine Bromide brand of Methscopolamine Bromide is packed in bottles of 100 tablets, each tablet 2.5 mg., the wholesale price being 5s/- per bottle, less discount of 20%, terms 2½%, 30 days.

We are informed that sale of this product is covered by the usual Upjohn policy, that is, if returned to the agents in good condition a full credit will be passed.

#### E. C. BLACKWOOD (N.S.W.) PTY. LTD.

The managing director in Sydney of E. C. Blackwood (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd. has just returned after a three months' visit to the United States of America.

Apart from the latest ideas in wrapping materials used by various retailers, Mr. Ramaciotti was particularly interested in the kind of bags used by true and proper pharmacies and the so-called drug stores. While bags took the general form of wrapping, they were most uninteresting in design compared with the beautiful mauve bags now used by chemists in Australia and introduced by his company.

Mr. Ramaciotti stated there is not much difference between a super market and a drug store; both sell every line of proprietary medicine and beauty aid, washing machines, stoves, hardware, all electrical appliances, groceries, stationery, and so on. About the only difference is that drug stores do the dispensing and sell a good meal. Speaking of meals, Mr. Ramaciotti considers the best meal he had on his trip was at the Waikiki Pharmacy in Honolulu.

#### TETRACYCLINE PATENT AWARDED TO PFIZER BY U.S. PATENT OFFICE.

The issue of a patent to Chas. Pfizer and Co. Inc. on Tetracycline, the newest, broad-spectrum antibiotic, was announced from Washington in the Gazette of the U.S. Patent Office, dated January 11. The patent includes 18 claims, covering the manufacture, use and sale of Tetracycline and its salts, as well as processes for their manufacture, and antibiotic compositions containing these materials.

The announcement marks the end of a series of interference proceedings, which delayed the issuance of the patent for an extended period of time.

Tetracycline, a discovery of Pfizer Research, is an important new addition to the field of antibiotics in the fight against infectious disease. Marketed by Pfizer under the trade name of Tetracycline, it is finding increasing acceptance by the medical profession in the treatment of a wide variety of infections.

The award of the patent on Tetracycline to Pfizer, in addition to being another milestone in the company's research progress in the field of antibiotics, settles a controversy which has extended through two successive interference proceedings in the U.S. Patents Office.

#### NEW BOOKS.

##### Drug & Cosmetic Review, 11th Edition, 1954-55.

We have received from Drug & Cosmetic Industry, of 101 West Thirty-first street, New York 1, U.S.A., a copy of "Drug & Cosmetic Review," 11th edition. Price is quoted as five dollars (U.S.), post paid.

Contents of this well-produced and excellent book of reference include:—

1. Private formulae.
2. Packages and packaging materials.
3. Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers.
4. Raw Material Directory.
5. Modern Formulation.
6. Trade Name Index.
7. Industry's Periodicals.
8. Suppliers' Address Section.
9. Statistical Section (Price Movements and Import of Raw Materials), and
10. Associations of the Industry.

In all, there are 328 pages of letterpress and advertising, produced on art paper.

#### "SCOTCH" CELLULOSE TAPE NOW AVAILABLE IN AUSTRALIA.

An American-formula cellulose tape is being launched on the Australian market with widespread consumer advertising. Eye-catching, price-marked, display packaging for multiple and single sales is a feature of the promotional campaign.

The tape is marketed under the "Scotch" brand trade mark by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (Australia) Pty. Limited, of St. Mary's, N.S.W. This is the Australian offshoot of an American firm.

"Scotch" brand tape display containers and dispensers are cellulose-wrapped. This wrapping, the makers point out, retains the original freshness of the tape. It also adds point-of-sale appeal and facilitates self-selection and quick-service merchandising.

The compact, colour-printed display containers with their eye-catching "Scotch" tartan background carry sales slogans and illustrations. Each illustration shows one of the main uses of the tape in the three function-categories of "sealing," "holding" and "mending."

Trade information available in more detail from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (Australia) Pty. Ltd., lists eight numbered lines of display containers with retailer discounts ranging from 27½ per cent. for one display, 32½ per cent. for six displays and 37½ per cent. for 48 displays.

#### PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE.

The 15 cards to be issued for the month of January, 1955, will deal with the following products:—

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| C : 92  | Convenil.                                      |
| C : 93  | Cortril Eye Ointment.                          |
| C : 94  | Cortef Topical Ointment.                       |
| C : 95  | Cortone with Bacitracin Eye Ointment.          |
| C : 96  | Cortril Ophthalmic Suspension with Terramycin. |
| C : 97  | Cortisone Acetate (Boots).                     |
| D : 65  | Dilatal.                                       |
| E : 48  | Ethiphos.                                      |
| H : 27  | Heparin Retard.                                |
| H : 28  | Heparin-White.                                 |
| P : 122 | Phemitone (D.H.A.).                            |
| R : 21  | Reticulogen.                                   |
| S : 61  | Serpina.                                       |
| S : 62  | Somnone Capsules.                              |
| 8 : 53  | T.E.D., Plain.                                 |

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1955 (including the new Index Book) are being received now. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 24-26 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

Some sets of the 1954 cards (£3/3/- per set) are on hand. We regret that the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952 and 1953—are now out of print.

#### CHEMCO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

The newly formed Chemco Co-operative Society Limited advises us that it has now acquired the business and assets of the old company of Chemco (Australia) Pty. Ltd., and that it has already swung into full operation as a going concern.

While the Society has no connection with Chemco (Australia) Pty. Ltd., and is an entirely new identity, it has purchased all trade marks, patents, trading rights, etc., of the old company.

It is the intention of the Society to supply previous customers all over Australia with products they have been in the habit of buying from the old company. This applies to "own name" items as well.

Operations will be enlarged and extended to meet the requirements of the pharmaceutical profession generally.

The acquired assets include all types of equipment necessary for a manufacturing pharmaceutical house.

The Society is under new management, and is con-

# NEW HOME PERM WHIRLS TO NATION-WIDE FAME IN 3 WEEKS!

*curls for keeps...*

In three weeks, Headspin soared out of the unknown to set new first-sales records in some of Australia's biggest stores. Demonstrations in capital cities drew amazed crowds. Never before in the history of all home perms has any been so instantly and enthusiastically received by the buying public. Now repeat sales, the acid test for any product, are rolling in. If you haven't already been asked for Headspin, you will be! Get ready for the rush. Order now!

## **BIGGEST MONEY SAVER IN HOME PERMS!**

	Wholesale	Retail
30 curl size ....	37/9 doz. ....	5/6 ea.
60 curl size ....	58/3 doz. ....	8/6 ea.



**- is here to stay**

One of the top-sellers on the English market, Headspin is an amazing new powder you simply add to water to make a perming solution. No bottles. Headspin is a shelf-saver. No neutraliser. Even Headspin End Papers are better—specially impregnated with Almond Oil.

*Headspin*

Australasian Distributors:

**JAMES HARE & CO. PTY. LTD.**

Head Office: 409 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria

Branches in all States

# "Malnutrition can exist on 3 square meals daily"



Physicians and specialists are becoming increasingly concerned at the high incidence of vitamin-deficiency cases in Australia. Despite the average three meals a day taken by most people, deficiency-diseases are prevalent. A survey by the Institute of Anatomy in Canberra states that 10% of the Australian population lives on an unbalanced diet.

This deficiency is primarily due to lack of balanced meals. Children tend to eat too many sweets and show Vitamin B deficiency.

Teenagers have inadequate breakfasts. When the prices of fruit are high, all age groups tend to show Vitamin C deficiencies.

VYKMIN VITAMIN MINERAL Combined Multiple Complex CAPSULES supply 8 Vitamins and 4 Minerals. They can be prescribed whenever Vitamin-Mineral deficiency exists.

# Vykmin

and are now available from—  
SCOTT & BOWNE (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED  
Cnr. Riley & Devonshire Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.  
FOR SALE THROUGH CHEMISTS ONLY

## VYKMIN (Combined Multiple Complex) VITAMIN MINERAL CAPSULES

Vykmin Capsules supply balanced amounts of the 8 Vitamins and 4 Minerals needed as a daily requirement of each average individual when taken as an adjunct to a normal daily diet. They supply the *balance* so necessary to today's diet. They help correct vitamin deficiency and produce a general toning up of the system and a sense of well being. Vykmin are produced under scientific supervision and they meet the requirements as recommended by the B.M.A. in the U.K. and other world eminent authorities.

### The daily dosage of 2 Vykmin Capsules supplies 8 Vitamins and 4 Minerals

#### RED CAPSULES:

Vitamin A	5,000 I.U.
Vitamin D	750 I.U.
Vitamin E	1.25 mgs.

#### BLACK CAPSULES:

Vitamin B1	333 I.U.
Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	1 mg.
Vitamin B6	0.1 mg.
Vitamin C	300 I.U.
Vitamin PP (Nicotinamide)	10 mgs.
Iron	17.3 mgs.
Phosphorus	15.2 mgs.
Calcium	30.4 mgs.
Manganese	0.5 mg.



trolled by a board of directors, who are all practising pharmaceutical chemists. Reorganisation has already commenced.

The Society is legally constituted and incorporated under the Rules of the Co-operative Act 1923-1954.

Active membership of the Society is obtained by application for shares, as provided by the Act laid down for co-operative societies.

#### "MEGIMIDE"/"DAPTAZOLE" COMBINATION PACK.

##### A New Nicholas Release.

**Treatment of Barbiturate Poisoning.**—Nicholas Pty. Ltd. advises that, in collaboration with the Department of Pharmacology, Melbourne University, it has released a new product, known as the "Megimide"/"Daptazole" combination pack, for the treatment of barbiturate poisoning.

The pack consists of two containers, each 100 ml. of 0.5% "Megimide" solution (N.P. 13), and one vial 300 mg. "Daptazole" (D.A.P.T.) sterile powder. These quantities are normally sufficient for the treatment of one patient.

A preliminary announcement concerning the treatment has already appeared in an overseas journal ("Nature"), and a detailed article will shortly be published in "The British Medical Journal."

The new treatment will usually be administered in hospital, but pharmacists, especially those contracting to supply hospitals, are notified of it for their information.

##### "Daptazole" as a Respiratory Stimulant.

"Daptazole" by itself has shown promise as a respiratory stimulant. For this purpose it is available to doctors (through pharmacy) for clinical evaluation, packed in vials each 20 mg. sterile powder, 6 vials to a carton.

One use already established for "Daptazole" is concurrent administration with high doses of morphine, enabling a better tolerance of the latter drug. This use is especially applicable in conditions involving severe or chronic pain.

Nicholas Pty. Ltd. states it is proud to be associated with the production of these therapeutic aids, arising from purely Australian clinical study and research.

#### QUEENSLAND CHEMIST WINS NATIONAL CHRISTMAS WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST.

Mr. N. E. Edmiston, chemist, of Nambour, Queensland, has been awarded the first prize in the Commonwealth-wide Guild-Colgate Christmas Window Display Contest.

The panel of judges consisted of two representatives from the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, the advertising manager of the "Women's Weekly," the managing director of George Patterson Pty. Ltd., and the advertising manager of Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. All judges commented on the very high standard of entries received, and they were set a very difficult task in choosing the outright winner.

Mr. Edmiston and his staff are to be congratulated, not only on the very fine window and interior displays they arranged, but also on the complete and very sound merchandising plan laid down to tie in with the display.

The pharmacy and windows were decorated on October 25, and from November 1 onwards every type of promotional aid was employed. The Guild Christmas Window Streamer was used to advantage, and also Guild Parcel and Envelope Stickers. Guild advertising blocks were employed in the local Press, and radio advertising featuring Christmas gifts greatly assisted the overall plan.

During Christmas week a piano was installed just inside the pharmacy door, and Christmas carols were

played for one hour each morning and afternoon, the pianist being a member of Mr. Edmiston's staff.

Careful planning went into the layout of counter displays, and the overall effort not only resulted in the pharmacy being declared the national winner in the contest but also gained maximum Christmas turnover.

Placegetters in the contest were: Mr. C. Smyth, 385 Burwood road, Belmore, N.S.W., and Mr. C. S. D. Holloway, Berwick, Victoria, who came second and third respectively, also with very fine displays, and our congratulations go to those two Guild members for their outstanding efforts.

#### NEW "KOTEX" PACK.

In the coming month Chemists will see a new approach to the problem of selling sanitary napkins with a minimum of embarrassment to the customer and effort on their own part. In addition to the Kotex package of twelve napkins, Australian Cellucotton Products Pty. Ltd. is introducing a new package containing



twenty-four. This is partly a response to the fact, proven by a nation-wide survey, that nearly 50 per cent. of women prefer to buy two of the dozen napkin packs at the one time . . . partly a recognition that the chemists' time will be saved if one sale can do the work of two.

In buying the new double pack the customer saves one penny on the price of two of the current packs, and the chemist has the assurance that the customer will not buy the second dozen from a rival source.

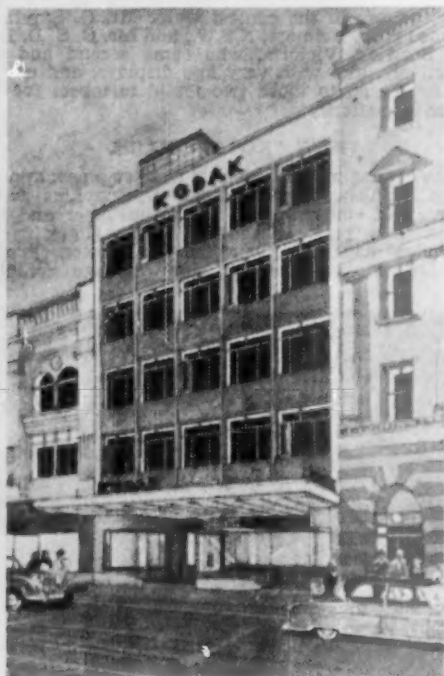
The 24 napkins are packed in a firm smooth blue paper wrap, identified by a blue-and-grey band. This band is removable once the customer has seen that the napkin she is buying is Kotex, and the napkins may be handed over in the plain wrap, or rewrapped without any possibility of their printed identity showing through.

The napkin enclosed in the 24-wrap is the new extra-absorbent quality that was introduced to the market during the last month. It was the result of experience gained in the American field of sanitary napkin manufacture, and is claimed to be the most absorbent napkin ever offered on the Australian market.

Informed by the wide national advertising of this new improved napkin women have been showing greater selectivity in this field, which has been static for so long, and it is expected that the new size pack will lend greater emphasis to the new departure. In view of this chemists are advised to obtain stocks of the new larger pack in order to catch the first "curiosity buyers" with a view to their becoming regular customers.

### NEW KODAK BUILDING IN SYDNEY.

Two buildings in George street, Sydney, each about 60 years old, are to be demolished to provide a site for a five-storey retail shop and office accommodation for Kodak (A/sia) Pty. Ltd.



An artist's impression of the building as it will appear.

The construction of the new building will be steel frame with reinforced concrete floors and brick walls. The main facade will be finished with travertine and mosaic tile facings.

It will be completely air-conditioned and acoustically treated. Fluorescent lighting will be installed throughout.

Architects for the project are Louis S. Robertson and Son, structural engineers are Morrison and Little, and the builders are Hutcherson Bros. Pty. Ltd.

During the demolition and construction, which will take about two years, Kodak will trade from 386 George street.

The new building will give Kodak a frontage of 42 feet to George street, just above King street, which will incorporate the company's existing frontage.

The total floor space in the new building available for display and sale of photographic equipment will be 16,350 square feet.

#### Departments.

The retail store will be extended to take in the ground floor and first floor, and will allow for departments to handle amateur photography and home movie making.

The basement will be occupied by the editorial staff of the "Australasian Photo-Review." The basement will also have a photographic gallery and theatre.

Second floor of the building will be developed as a wholesale display floor. It will be associated with the technical services division, and include demonstration dark rooms. The medical, photo-recording and indus-

trial divisions will have individual showroom facilities on the third floor, and the executive and account section will occupy the fourth floor.

The roof area is being featured to include full staff amenities and a roof garden associated with the caretaker's quarters.

Kodak's association with the old site extends nearly 60 years, when the photographic partnership began in 1891 at Pastoral Chambers at 375 George street. In 1906 the partnership became sole distributors in Australia for Kodak, and two years later amalgamated with Kodak. In 1907 the new company bought the adjoining property at 379 George street.

This was a decade when a prospective owner wanted—and his architect provided—a "distinctive building," one which would be unlike anything else. Hence the existing building, which has a pseudo Moorish facade topped with twin crenellated towers.

### LOURNAY "TWIN BEAUTY SENSATION"

Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. has intimated that on February 17, the Lournay "Twin Beauty Sensation" will be announced in a full-colour page advertisement in the Australian "Women's Weekly," the first of a series of advertisements which will form the biggest Lournay promotion to date.

The Lournay beauty preparations to be launched in this offer are Beauty Touch, "Two-in-one make-up," and Pink Coral Lipstick and matching Rouge.

Beauty Touch is claimed to be the "perfect" accessory. Its quality and packing make it the compact powder many beauty-conscious woman will want. It retails for 12/- (Refills will retail at 8/-, and will be packed in a gold and orchid metal container, complete with puff). Beauty Touch is available in a range of four shades: Blonde Beauty, Peach Beauty, Golden Beauty and Tawny Beauty.

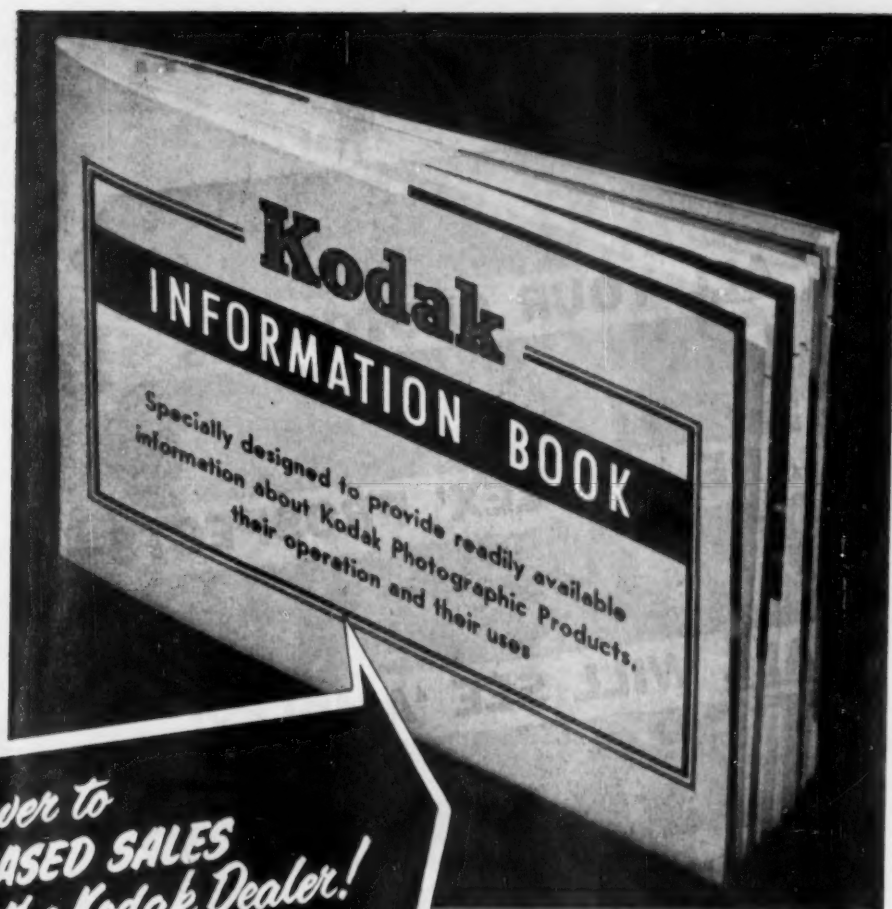
Lournay Pink Coral is a new colour for lipstick and rouge. It is a shade created to tone with summer-through-autumn fashion colours, flatter almost every



complexion and to further boost the sales of Lournay Lipsticks.

These two products are linked in the company's advertising, and to link them in display and on the chemists' counters the company has produced a special Twin Set Merchandiser—a compact and really outstanding display and selling unit containing Beauty Touch Compacts and Refills, Pink Coral Lipsticks, Refills and Rouge. The cost of the Twin Set Merchandiser

**Just  
off  
the  
Press!**



*The Answer to  
INCREASED SALES  
for the Kodak Dealer!*

Knowledge is a "short cut" to increased sales . . . and the Kodak Information Book gives you that knowledge. In fact, it was written especially for you, the Kodak Dealer, to provide you with quick, ready information on Kodak photography; to help you bridge that gap between mediocre turnover and really profit-making sales in your Camera Department.

Let it prove to you how greater profits can be made through greater knowledge. Be sure you receive your copy when your Kodak Representative next calls.

# Kodak

(AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD.

*Branches in all States*

**NOT JUST A FEW BUT ...**



**ALL YOUR CUSTOMERS**



**ARE 'AMPLEX' PROSPECTS—**



**ALL WILL SEE 'AMPLEX'**



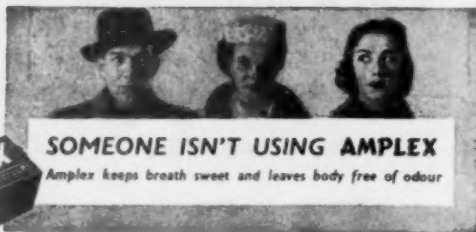
**ADS.— OVER AND OVER!**



We are going to town in a big way to make Australians AMPLEX-minded. National magazines and public transport will carry the AMPLEX message to millions. **SO! CHECK YOUR STOCKS—ORDER NOW—DISPLAY "AMPLEX" and reap enormous benefits.**

**AMPLEX**

**30's** 34/- doz. Wholesale  
4/6 ea. Retail  
**8's** 11/3 doz. Wholesale  
1/6 ea. Retail



**SOMEONE ISN'T USING AMPLEX**

Amplex keeps breath sweet and leaves body free of odour



**PRESS —**

Regular appearances of 8 in. d.c. advertisements in the Women's Weekly will reach over 2,000,000 readers per issue.



**TRANSPORT —**

Striking posters will appear in trams and buses throughout Australia displaying the AMPLEX story to over 20,000,000 travellers per week.

Sole Distributors: **James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd.,**  
409 Collins Street, Melbourne. MB 2174.  
Also at: Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Brisbane.



is £9/5/10 (including tax)—the cost of the goods it contains—the retailer's profit on the sale of these goods is 87 per cent. on cost.

In addition there are attractive showcards for the two individual products, and colourful centrepieces, based on the magazine advertisements, for window displays to link up with the advertising campaign commencing in February.

Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. is confident that this major Lournay promotion will help the chemist to further increase his share of Australia's cosmetic market. The chemists' share of this market has been increasing steadily since 1949. In 1953 chemists' sales of face powders and lipsticks showed an increase of 55 per cent. over 1949, and during 1954 it became evident that their sales of these two major cosmetic lines will show an increase of more than 90 per cent. over 1949. Consumer sales of face powders and lipsticks through pharmacies will be more than £1,000,000 (including tax) in 1954.

### AUSTRALIAN ORGANISATION ACQUIRES CLINTON-WILLIAMS.

The Australian business of Clinton-Williams Pty. Ltd., well-known marketers of American proprietary medicines and toilet products, has been acquired by two

Australian business men, Messrs. Raymond Riley and Edward Beacham.

Products formerly marketed by Clinton-Williams will now be manufactured and distributed in Australia by a new organisation, controlled by Messrs. Riley and Beacham, of which Marshall's Chemical Co. Pty. Ltd. is the manufacturing unit and Riley-Williams Pty. Ltd. is responsible for distribution.

Clinton-Williams — an American-owned company—has specialised for 25 years in providing U.S. clients with a complete market-

ing service in Australia. Its name has long been in the forefront of nationally advertised proprietaries. For many years it was listed amongst the 10 biggest national advertisers in Australia.

Through enterprising merchandising and advertising methods, Clinton-Williams established on the Australian market many products whose names today have become household words.

#### Policies Unchanged.

Mr. Ray Riley, joint managing director of the new organisation, said: "We will continue with the products and trading policies with which Clinton-Williams were associated."

These should be well known to Mr. Riley, for from 1949 to the change over he was himself managing director of Clinton-Williams in Australia.

Representatives who acted for Clinton-Williams will continue to represent Riley-Williams Pty. Ltd. However, the company's headquarters will be in Melbourne, where a new factory has been established at Alphington, comprising some 12,000 square feet of floor space.

The Clinton-Williams specialised manufacturing plant has been transferred from Rosebery, N.S.W., to the new factory at Alphington, Vic.

We are informed that the company is already manufacturing at Alphington the lines previously handled by Clinton-Williams, together with some additional lines. The range includes Colinated

Foam Shampoo, Ivorite Tooth Paste and Powder, Myzone, Frozol Ice, Frostene, Fasteeth, Vaculoid, Velmol, Moone's Emerald Oil, Crystolis Rapid, Parmint, Kintho, Orlex Compound, Phosphorated Iron, Zemex, Dr. Scott's Balsam, Allen's Electric Oil.

Mr. Edward Beacham, joint managing director and well-known figure in the pharmaceutical profession in Victoria, has recently returned from a trip through the United States, England and the Continent. He made many contacts on behalf of the new organisation, and further valuable additions to the range of products can be expected.



Mr. Edward Beacham, Joint Managing Director of Riley-Williams Pty. Ltd.

### SUPERMARKETS MUST REDUCE HANDLING COSTS.

#### Impressions of Wrigley's Advertising Manager.

Mr. L. G. Walley, Advertising Manager of Wrigley's (A'sia) Pty. Ltd., recently returned from a two months' tour of the United States, where he studied the latest marketing methods both from the point of view of the retailer and the manufacturer. It is his opinion that the most successful supermarkets are not those built in old areas, but those situated in new areas or on the outskirts of a city, where there's plenty of room for car parking, and where the residential areas are expanding.

"To operate successfully and get the customers, supermarkets must get the edge in price on big stores, to make it worth while for housewives to fully patronise their stores, and to do this they must operate efficiently, and supply all her needs outside of hardware and softgoods," said Mr. Walley. "To give them the necessary margin, their methods of handling must be very efficient, so they can cut costs, which they can then pass on to the consumer. Volume in turnover is the big thing—with volume the supermarket can sell cheaper, which in turn brings greater volume."

In San Francisco and Los Angeles, Mr. Walley contacted Lucky Stores, a very large supermarket organisation with some 35 branches on the West Coast. The executives were very helpful in showing him over their stores and warehouses, and explaining their marketing methods, distribution and office systems. These methods were so economical that they operate on an estimated overhead cost of 3 to 4 per cent., as against similar handling costs in Australia of 6 to 10 per cent.

"Their ordering is done from the manufacturer, and supplied to their stores through an I.B.M. system," he said. "This records stock in hand and stock required, also handles all invoices to the branches. Stock handling in the warehouse is completely mechanised, and a

terrific volume is moved with the least possible physical labour. The warehouses cover 20 acres or more, and every man uses a machine to do his work. Lucky Stores also have a production plant where many of the lines retailed in the stores are packed and priced." All goods received into these warehouses from manufacturers are delivered on pallets and the off-loading of these trucks by fork lift machines is done in a matter of minutes. Quite often the pallets are disposable and are considered in the same way as a case used for packing.

Mr. Walley said that independent supermarkets land stock into their stores at the same price as national chain organisations, and, in some cases, at lower cost, through their own co-operative buying companies. United Grocers Ltd., a large co-operative, with head offices in San Francisco, explained that drop shipments are made by manufacturers to the independent supermarkets at wholesale cost, but the trade discount of 2 per cent. goes to United Grocers Ltd., to which the goods are invoiced, and which, in turn, re-invoices these goods to the independent supermarkets. "This 2 per cent. covers bookkeeping charges, and at the end of the year the independent stores get a 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. rebate on the year's purchases similar to that given to members of the Wholesale Drug or Sigma members in Australia. The co-op. is not there to make a profit. It exists solely to serve its members."

Mr. Walley said that the drive for economy extends right down the line. "Farmers who supply the markets with fruit and vegetables economise on freight costs by stripping off the outside leaves of cabbages and cauliflowers, tops off carrots, etc. (he uses this as fertilizer), instead of paying freight on them to the markets, where they will be cut off and wasted. Potatoes are even washed by machinery before sending from the farms, and thus freight is not paid on dirt, and the retailer gets the full weight he pays for and the housewife a cleaner product."

"More efficient methods of operating, handling stock, invoicing and buying will cut costs, and enable even the smaller Australian grocers to compete with big stores and chains. The smaller food retailers in the United States of America have solved the problem by appointing a body of executive buyers and by installing complete self-service which, combined with relentless efficiency and the strong competition of free enterprise, keeps prices down."

#### Another Slant on the Supermarkets.

The supermarket—America's pride and joy—made little or no impression on two of the travellers who returned to Australia on December 17. They are Professor and Mrs. Rhodes Fairbridge, who, in the course of an interview by "The Sun-Herald" (Sydney), said they preferred to have their food delivered.

Professor Fairbridge, Professor of Geology at the University of Western Australia, painted an entertaining picture of whole families going to the markets on Saturday morning and pushing their six carts or so dutifully around.

Alternatively, he says, "slaves wheel out the week's supply to the car and fill it from top to bottom."

"Americans do all their shopping at sales," he added. "Very nice when there's a glut of turkeys. Of course, if you happen to want something when there's no sale, it's too bad."

#### FAULDING'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Three hundred members of the staff and their wives and children crowded the huge marquee on the lawns at the Faulding Laboratories, Adelaide, for the company's annual Christmas Tree on the night of December 17 last.

The spacious grounds and drives were crowded with cars, and all parking space on surrounding roads was occupied.

The chairman and managing director of the company, Mr. A. F. Scammell, welcomed the guests and conveyed

season's greetings from the Board. Mr. R. G. Scammell and Mr. R. T. Patterson, directors, were also present.

A laden Christmas tree was a feature, and when surrounded by a great many eager children of all ages and Father Christmas it was a very pretty picture.

Delightful music and a troupe of acrobats kept the visitors interested. The children had their supper in a special marquee, and dancing was enjoyed by most of the visitors in the staff dining hall.

The children helped dispose of 100 dozen bottles of cool drinks, hundreds of ice-creams and a profusion of sweets.

The evening was arranged by the Faulding Social Committee, including Mr. Ratcliffe as chairman and Miss Lugg as secretary.

#### P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 7/1/1955.

##### Chemists' Section: Alterations.

Size	Retail	Polson Powder Co.	Wholesale
No. 1	3/-	Polson Powder	24/- doz.
No. 2	4/9	Polson Powder	38/- doz.
No. 3	8/6	Polson Powder	68/- doz.
Prices to retailer operative as at February 1, 1955.			
Prices to public operative as at March 1, 1955.			

##### General Section: Removals.

Bayer's (A.P.C.) Instantin Powders.  
Bayer's Aspirin Tablets.  
Listerine Antiseptic.  
Mountain Peppermint Mixture.  
Small size Mother Seigel's Syrup discontinued.

##### Chemists' Section: Alteration.

Size	Retail	Wyeth International Ltd.	Wholesale
100's	7/3	Purodigin, 0.1 Mg.	65/- doz.
100's	14/8	Purodigin, 0.2 Mg.	132/- doz.

#### BRIEF SURVEY OF RED CROSS ACTIVITIES

On August 13, 1954, the Australian Red Cross Society celebrated its 40th birthday. Since its formation, on the outbreak of World War I, Red Cross has made for itself an important and valued position in Australian life.

No Australian needs to be reminded of the activities of Red Cross in time of war. The peace-time work of the Society, however, often goes unnoticed. But it goes on just the same. Red Cross still maintains its Field Force, working for the Australian troops in Korea. It has workers helping to alleviate suffering and dis-



stress in Malaya and Indo-China. The Tracing Bureau of the Red Cross, which performs such a wonderful service in locating prisoners of war, continues its valuable work in peace, reuniting families displaced by war.

The work of the Red Cross Convalescent Homes for ex-servicemen is well known and must continue. In peace this work also extends to the care of aged ex-

servicemen, and in almost every State some activity is undertaken on behalf of crippled children.

A variety of services is provided for mothers and families. In Queensland the Society runs an "Aid to Mothers" Housekeeper Service. In South Australia Red Cross organises a Human Milk Bank, and provides



Hospital Library Service.

special bassinets. Other forms of community service include hospital visiting, "Meals on Wheels" services, the Victorian Insulin Run, Hospital Library Services, aid in immunisation depots, Baby Health Centres and mass radiography campaigns.

Probably the best-known service of Red Cross in Australia is the National Blood Transfusion Service, which has saved countless thousands of lives of both servicemen and civilians. Through this service, blood and serum are supplied free of charge to any person who may need them.

To maintain its stocks, the Red Cross constantly needs more blood donors. Every man or woman who is over 18 and under 55 years of age, in reasonably good health, can be a blood donor.

To continue its work in all these spheres, the Australian Red Cross needs your active support. March is Red Cross Month. Give now to your Red Cross.

## NEW DRUG REGULATIONS

With a strange swiftness and an unexpected swoop the Commonwealth Department of Health has issued a new set of regulations covering the prescribing of "free medicine" to the public and to pensioners. Many changes have been made, some obviously ill-advised, and it is a great pity that prior consultation had not taken place with the medical profession in order to avoid such mistakes.

For instance, instead of writing "P.B.A." on the top of free prescriptions we now have to use the magic initials "N.H.S." instead. Similarly, "P.M.S." has now been replaced by the words "Pensioner Benefit." What useful administrative purpose such changes serve is difficult to see; what they do is to cause needless expense and wastage to those private doctors and clinics who have stockpiled their own prescription forms printed according to the earlier instructions. Rules regarding "repeats" and "double supply" have been revised, and the unfortunate practitioner has to relearn a new set of complicated conditions—such as:

"If more than one strength of a form of benefit is specified in List A, a doctor may obtain all or

any of these strengths, provided that the number of units required of each strength is the number in a standard package and that the sum total of all the strengths required does not exceed the maximum set out in column 4 of List C. . . ."

Surely the practice of medicine is difficult enough without this officialese being added to our intellectual burdens.

One pleasing feature of the revised schedule is "List C," which recognises the necessity of drug stocks for the doctor's bag. The value of the list is somewhat modified by the necessity for writing to the State Director of Health for a form on which to order some morphia to be obtained from a chemist and kept in one's bag for an emergency. . . . probably most of us will continue to use the previous method which worked quite well, of over prescribing for a patient and retaining the balance for emergency use.

These drastic revisions give a strong impression of a change of command in the department concerned, and some curiously immediately after a Federal election. One wonders at their fate had the result been different. . . . It is to be hoped that future changes will be made only after due consideration and consultation with the profession.—Extract from "The Australian and New Zealand General Practitioner," July 15, 1954.

## ENCOURAGE BROWSING

By Phil Glanser (Canada).

Inviting the customer to "come in and look around," and making him feel welcome when he does come, is a good practice from which many retailers profit. There are several ways in which this may be accomplished. For instance, making the customer feel at ease is an important one.

1. Being too anxious to make a sale will often defeat this purpose. Strict attention to business and a real interest in the merchandise and in the customer's needs will go a long way toward creating the right atmosphere.

2. If you're too anxious to please, this, too, will make the customer feel uncomfortable and want to move on. Being willing to serve or to give information when asked is most important.

3. Realising that all customers are not alike is also a great help. While some customers are conversational, others do not desire to talk unnecessarily, and yet they may buy just as much. It is not necessary to talk a lot to be pleasing.

4. Being alert and willing to wait on the customer is better than trying to sell something the customer does not want.

5. Being too concerned about not making a sale creates a tense atmosphere, and is not conducive to pleasant future relations. Of course, you're there to make a sale, but the customer is free to buy or not to buy. Failing to make a purchase need not reflect on your ability to sell.

Someone has said, "There is no such thing as a customer who is 'just looking,' but that he is just looking for something to buy." This may be true in some instances, but the fact is sometimes he or she may be just looking for an idea.

A woman may be looking for an idea for making some curtains or choosing some colour harmony for use in her home. A man might be looking for an idea for an anniversary gift which he intends to buy two or three months hence. Nevertheless, while these people are "just looking" they may run across many small items they need, but had forgotten until they saw them in the store. Every visitor is important to a retailer, whether he buys or not.



# Commonwealth and State News

## TASMANIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Welcome to **Mr. Peter Costiff**, of England, who has come to spend a short time working in Hobart.

**Miss Janet Anderson** expects to be returning to Tasmania from England in October, and is travelling via Panama, Honolulu, Fiji and New Zealand.

**Mr. Athol Townley**, as "Minister for Air," is in England with his wife, and no doubt will be able to enjoy himself seeing that country in between official business.

Among the many who are enjoying holidays at this time are **Mr. Keith Jenkins**, who, no doubt, will return with a good suntan after his stay at Coles Bay; **Mr. Jack Beaumont**, who favours Cremorne for his relaxation, and **Mr. Col. Robertson**, who has journeyed to the North to Ulverstone. While these and many others of whom I have not received news are basking in the sunshine, the rest of us are coping with the tourists and all the usual business of the day.

**Wedding.**—Our very best wishes go to Miss Moira Blunt who, on January 15, was married to Mr. Byron Heath. We hope that the future is full of happiness for you, Moira.

**Birth.**—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. John Dowsett on the birth of a baby son. I believe grandpa, Jack Kippax, is a very proud man!

### PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on November 30, 1954, at 9.30 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. H. H. Pearce (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. I. B. McLeod, A. G. Gould, E. H. Shield, J. M. Beaumont, and Registrar.

**Final Examination.**—Mr. Beaumont presented the recommendations of the Examination Committee for the November Examinations. The meeting approved of the following:—

Miss E. Knight.—Pass.

A. L. Moore.—Exemption in Dispensing.

Miss M. Williams.—Exemption in Dispensing.

Miss Wilks.—Exemptions in Prescription Reading and Pharmacy.

D. A. J. Ralph.—Exemptions in Posology, Prescription Reading, Pharmacy and Dispensing.

Mrs. Augustoskas.—Fail.

L. E. Wing.—Exemptions in Posology and Toxicology, Prescription Reading, Organic Chemistry, and Dispensing.

K. R. Viney.—Pass.

K. S. Caelli.—Exemptions in Posology and Toxicology, Prescription Reading and Dispensing.

A. G. Mayhead.—Exemptions in Prescription Reading and Dispensing.

**Prizes.**—After considering marks gained by students during 1954, the meeting decided that the Kodak Prize

be awarded to Miss E. L. Knight, and that a recommendation be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society that the Landon Fairthorne Prize be awarded to Miss E. L. Knight and the Parke, Davis Co. Ltd. Prize to Miss Knight and Mr. K. R. Viney.

There were no entrants for the J. L. Gould Memorial Prize, and members considered that no recommendation should be forwarded for the H. T. Gould Memorial Prize.

The meeting closed at 9.50 p.m.

### DECEMBER MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on December 15, 1954, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, J. M. Beaumont, E. H. Shield, I. B. McLeod, H. H. Pearce, and Registrar.

Mr. K. G. Attiwill attended the meeting by invitation.

**Chairman.**—Mr. A. G. Gould was appointed to the chair, pending the arrival of Mr. Pearce and Mr. Attiwill.

**Pharmaceutical Register.**—Geoffrey Raymond Ponsford (ex-Victoria) was registered.

**Apprentices.**—The terms of apprenticeship of Adrian Graeme Mayhead and Edith Lilian Knight having been satisfactorily completed, approval was given for completion of indentures.

**Keith Stanton Brown.**—Advice was received from Mr. Brown that he would be on National Service with the Navy for 154 days from January 10, 1955.

**Matriculation Entrance Standard.**—A reply was received from the Chief Secretary, advising that it was not intended to adopt the Board's suggestion of raising the entrance standard for pharmacy apprentices from Schools Board to Matriculation.

The meeting decided that this matter should again be brought forward in February.

At this stage Mr. H. H. Pearce and Mr. K. G. Attiwill attended the meeting. Mr. Pearce took the chair, and extended a welcome to Mr. Attiwill.

**Examinations.**—The Registrar reported that results for the Intermediate Examination had been received from the Technical Branch, and as instructed at the previous meeting the President, Chairman of the Examiners and Registrar agreed on the following passes, subject to confirmation by this meeting:

I. R. McIntosh.—Exemptions in Botany and Materia Medica.

R. Andrews.—Pass in Materia Medica and Pharmacy I.

A. Atkins.—Pass in Materia Medica and Pharmacy I.

J. Cramp.—Pass in Materia Medica and Pharmacy I.

M. G. Cooney.—Fail.

D. Allen.—Exemption in Materia Medica.

B. Shirrefs.—Pass in Pharmacy II.

G. O'Brien.—Pass in Chemistry.

The results of Chemistry I of the new syllabus had not come to hand from the University.

The meeting approved of the above passes.

After discussing the advisability of having examination papers printed, the Registrar was instructed to make arrangements with the Critic Printers to handle this work.

In order to allow sufficient time in which to handle examination papers, it was decided that the entries for examinations be closed 30 days prior to the date of the examinations.

**Mrs. Augustoskas.**—The meeting in considering the report of results gained by Mrs. Augustoskas in the recent examinations, decided that it would be desirable



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## ANNOUNCEMENT

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The Directors of Riley-Williams Pty. Ltd. advise that all trading policies formerly employed by Clinton-Williams Pty. Ltd. will remain unchanged. Clients are also advised that the same representatives who acted on behalf of Clinton-Williams Pty. Ltd. will now represent the new organisation. New promotional plans for 1955 will shortly be circulated throughout the wholesale and retail trade.

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## TASMANIA (Continued)

for Mr. Poynter to be asked to attend the next Board meeting to discuss this matter.

**Pharmacy Act.**—The following amendment to Regulation 21 of the Pharmacy Regulations 1949 was received from the Chief Secretary's Department and approved by the meeting:

(a) By omitting Clause (1) and substituting therefor the following clause:—

(1) "An examiner may recommend to the Board that a candidate be granted a pass in any particular subject in which, in the opinion of the examiner, he has obtained sufficient marks, notwithstanding that the candidate has not obtained sufficient marks in other subjects or in a group of subjects"; and

(b) By omitting Clauses (4) and (5).

The meeting approved of the wording of the amendment.

**Finance.**—The financial statement showed a balance of £901/0/8. Accounts totalling £109/8/8 were passed for payment.

**Examiners' Fees.**—The meeting decided that the fee for oral subjects and accreditations should be £1/1/-.

**Poisons Act.**—Advice was received from A. G. Webster & Sons Pty. Ltd., that they had now complied with the Board's requirements in regard to the Poisons Book.

**Regulations 11 and 12.**—A copy of the proposed amendment to regulations 11 and 12 of the Poisons Regulations 1953 were received from the Chief Secretary.

The meeting decided that an alteration should be made in Regulation 12 to read: "Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the Board in its discretion may grant to a person who is approved by the Board for the purpose a permit authorising that person to sell or supply to the person requiring it any preparation to which paragraph 3 of Regulation 11 applies."

The Registrar was instructed to advise the Chief Secretary accordingly, and to suggest that the proposed amendment be forwarded for consideration of the Agricultural Department.

**Honorarium.**—Mr. Pearce expressed appreciation for the work done by Miss S. Stanton in support of the Registrar, and the meeting approved of an honorarium of £5/5/-.

**Director of Public Relations.**—Mr. Pearce, in closing the meeting, thanked Mr. Attiwill for attending, and wished all members the compliments of the season.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on November 7, 1954, at 6.15 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. A. P. Brammall (President), Miss M. E. Andrews, Messrs. E. H. Shield, K. H. Jenkins, A. G. Gould, C. A. Robertson, L. J. McLeod, and the Secretary.

**Advisory Committee.**—Mr. Robertson reported that the State Advisory Committee on Pharmaceutical Education had met to consider variations to the present system of training, and the space available at the Technical College. The Superintendent of Technical Education had agreed to place recommendations before the Minister for Education, and arrangements are also to be made for Dr. Burgin to spend some time in Launceston each month during the next year.

**Prizes.**—Recommendations were received from the Pharmacy Board that Miss F. L. Knight be awarded the Landon Fairthorne Prize, and that Miss Knight

and Mr. K. R. Viney be awarded the Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. Prize for 1954.

Members agreed with these recommendations.

**Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.**—In reply to our letter regarding the activities of this Council, advice was received that Mr. W. R. Cutler would come to Tasmania to address a meeting.

It was agreed that Mr. Cutler be invited to address the Annual General Meeting, to be held on February 16, 1955.

**Students' Association.**—The meeting decided to advise, in reply to a letter from this Association, that as a complete revision of the time spent on the course in Pharmacy is now being given consideration, arrangements for time off prior to examinations was a matter for arrangement between the master and the respective student.

**Returning Officer.**—Mr. A. P. Brammall was appointed Returning Officer in the event of an election being necessary in January, 1955.

**Examination Reports.**—Advice was received that the Pharmacy Board would not be asking examiners to supply general reports for discussion with students.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

No one is useless in the world who lightens the burden of it for anyone else.—Dickens.

**Mr. D. J. McNamara** has sold his pharmacy at Harden.

**Mr. Ellis C. Rippon** has opened a pharmacy at Burnt street, Seaforth.

**Mr. R. V. Turner** is now in business at 33 Beecroft road, Epping.

**Mr. N. Ennis**, late of Lismore, has purchased McCredie's pharmacy, Uralia.

**Mr. D. P. Durkin**, late of Randwick, is now in business in Padstow parade, Padstow.

**Mr. Gavin Condon** has disposed of the Town Hall Pharmacy, Town Hall Station, Sydney.

The executrix has sold **Dimmock's Pharmacy** at 255 Homer street, Earlwood, to **Mr. A. E. Palmer**.

**Mr. W. K. Gardner** has sold his pharmacy at Eugowra, and has purchased a pharmacy in Neill street, Harden.

**Mr. F. A. Harper**, late of Coogee, is now in business in Princes street, Grafton.

**Mr. Eric Taylor** has purchased **Mr. Rayner's pharmacy**, Barrenjoey road, Newport Beach. Mr. Taylor was formerly in business at Bendigo, Vic.

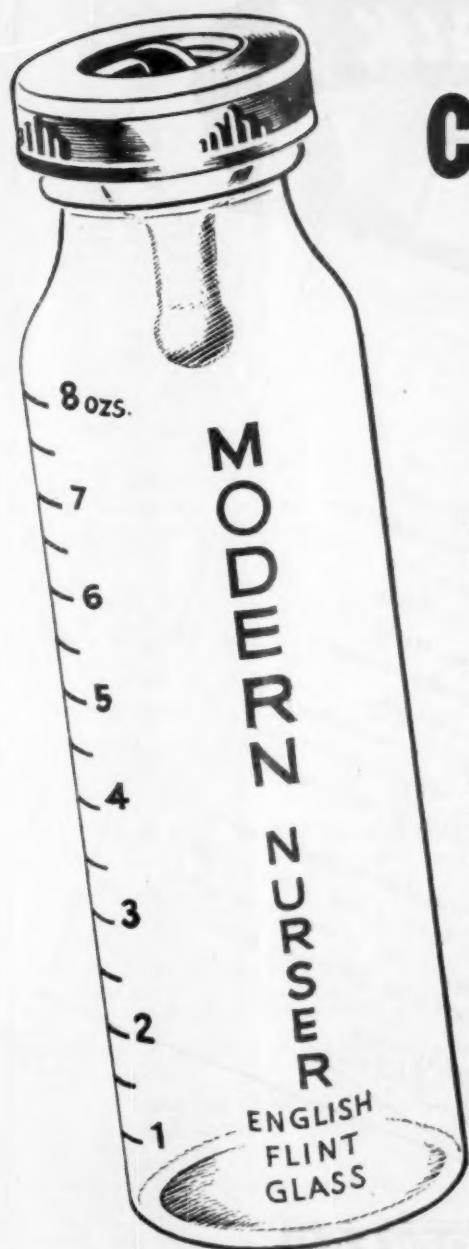
**Mr. C. H. Berghuis**, late of Leichhardt, has purchased the pharmacy at 324 Auburn street, Goulburn, from **Mr. E. S. Arbuckle**.

**Mr. G. Condon** and **Mrs. E. Reid** have established the Subway pharmacy at the Town Hall underground railway station.

The Annual General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales will be held in the large hall at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on Thursday, March 31, 1955, at 8 p.m.

**Mr. L. W. Smith** and **Mr. W. F. Pinerua** have been appointed as New South Wales delegates to the forthcoming special meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild, to be held in Melbourne, commencing on February 14, 1955.

# IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!



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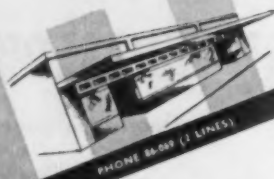


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# TESTIMONIALS TALK!



**Ray R. Wilson**  
CHEMIST

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12/3/54

The Australian Sales Manager,  
Messrs Briginshaw Bros. Pty. Ltd.,  
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Dear Sir,

It gives me pleasure to confirm in writing what I have already told you verbally, viz., that the BRIG-MARKER has been of great assistance in the efficient running of my Pharmacy. Marking stock, and stock control in particular, has always been difficult to handle properly; any system I have tried in my 20 years in Pharmacy has had so many drawbacks, that I have up till now discarded them one and all.

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I have no hesitation in advising my fellow Pharmacists to examine the BRIG-MARKER system, and I am sure they will find it will save them time, and money, as well as enable them to have a stricter control over their stock and pricing system.

Yours sincerely,

*Ray R. Wilson*

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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

**Mr. R. K. Strang** has resigned his seat on the State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild. At the Committee meeting held recently it was decided to place on record Mr. Strang's services to the Guild while a member of the Committee.

Congratulations to **Geoffrey Winterton**, dux of Sydney Grammar School in 1953 and again in 1954.

Geoffrey Winterton is to be heartily congratulated upon his excellent pass in the Leaving examination. He obtained first-class honours in Mathematics I, Mathematics II and Physics, A passes in English and Chemistry, topping the State in Mathematics II, equalling in Physics, and second place in Mathematics I.

It is Geoffrey's ambition to pursue his further studies in the realm of nuclear physics.

Geoffrey is the son of Mr. Aubrey Winterton, of Neutral Bay, who is a Councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Congratulations to **Jan Cutler**. Miss Cutler is receiving congratulations from her many friends on her excellent pass at the first year examination at the Teachers' College, University of Sydney.

Miss Cutler obtained distinction in Psychology and History of Art, and credit in English.

The young lady is the daughter of Mr. W. R. Cutler, prominent in pharmaceutical circles.

**Prices Decontrolled.**—The New South Wales Prices Commissioner has notified decontrol of further items:—

Dentifrices—sales by retail.

Dentifrices.

Lactose.

Diabetic food and diabetic food preparations.

Food drinks in powder form.

Infants' and invalids' foods.

Rusks.

Strained foods.

### DRUGS STOLEN FROM DOCTOR'S CAR.

It is reported that Campsie police have been searching for a bag containing dangerous drugs, belonging to Dr. Alexander Parker, of Beamish street, Campsie. The drugs were stolen from Dr. Parker's car.

### N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB.

Next Meeting.

Manly Golf Club.

Thursday, February 10.

All Welcome. Be Early.

—R. G. Howland.

### MR. F. ELSE-MITCHELL.

The friends of Mr. F. Else-Mitchell will be pleased to know that he is recovering from two serious operations.

Mr. Mitchell is secretary of Manufacturers Association Ltd.

### LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

A word of commendation for pharmacists' sons who secured superior passes at the recent Leaving Certificate examination:—

**Bob Diamond** (Sydney Grammar School): One pass with first-class honours, 3 A passes and 2 B passes.

**Michael Macourt** (North Sydney Boys' High School): 3 A passes, 3 B passes.

### EX-PRESIDENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY GAINS BRILLIANT PASS IN MEDICINE V.

The New South Wales Society Council has resolved to extend hearty congratulations to former president Ronald C. Tottenham, who gained a credit pass in each subject in Fifth Year Medicine. Mr. Tottenham's

legion of friends are delighted at his rapid progress in the study of medicine.

### CRAIG PASSES EXAMINATION.

Test cricketer Ian Craig has been informed that he has passed his first-year pharmacy examination at Sydney University. Craig, 19, gained a distinction in chemistry and a pass in botany.

Craig has been chosen to play with Metropolis against Griffith and he hopes to score well and regain a place in the N.S.W. Sheffield Shield team. He informed the selectors several months ago that he was not available for big cricket until his University examinations had concluded.

"Now that my examinations are over I intend practising hard," said Craig.

### CHEMIST FOR VATICAN.

It was announced in Sydney on January 18 by the Prior of the St. John of God Hospital that Brother Fabian Hynes, of Earlwood, who is on the staff of the pharmacy of the St. John of God Mental Hospital at Richmond, has been appointed to the staff of the Vatican Pharmacy in Rome.

Brother Fabian will leave for Rome in the Oceania about the end of February. He has been in the Order of St. John of God for the past four years and a half.

The Prior said Brother Fabian gained his Diploma in Pharmacy at Sydney University in December, 1947.

### CHEMIST FINED.

Mr. John Richard Palme, of Macquarie place, Parramatta, was fined £20 in Parramatta Court on January 6 for altering a doctor's prescription for a cancer victim's drugs.

Mr. Brown, S.M., was told that Palme discovered the doctor had not stated the interval at which the prescription was to be repeated.

He made the alteration when the patient told him the doctor's instructions.

Police said the drug could lead to addiction, but there was no suggestion of it in this case.

### BABY'S DEATH.

Mrs. Dorothy Holder, of Viccliffe avenue, Campsie, told Burwood Coroner's Court on December 31 that her baby son had swallowed six tablets containing strychnine.

The Coroner (Mr. Smythe) found that her son, Donald Albert Holder, 18 months, had died of strychnine poisoning at Canterbury Hospital on November 23.

Mrs. Holder said that on November 23 she had gone into the bedroom of her home, and had found Donald holding a box of pills.

A doctor had prescribed the tablets for herself.

### MINISTER SUSPENDS N.S.W. CHEMIST'S N.H.S. APPROVAL.

By notice in the Commonwealth Gazette of January 13, 1955, the Minister for Health suspends the approval of F. K. Hall, of Newtown.

The notice reads:—

National Health Act 1953.

Part VII.—Pharmaceutical Benefits.

Suspension of Approval of Pharmaceutical Chemist.

I, Earle Page, the Minister of State for Health, hereby give notice that approval No. 2415, granted under Section 90 of the National Health Act to Francis Kevin Hall, pharmaceutical chemist, in respect of premises situated at 451 King street, Newtown, New South Wales, has been suspended for three months as from 15th November, 1954.

EARLE PAGE,

Minister of State for Health.

Dated this fifth day of January, 1955.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

### PHARMACISTS ABROAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Druce recently called into "Science House" to say au revoir to Mr. Conolly and Mr. Coad. They will sail on the R.M.S. "Otranto" for London on January 25, and expect to be away for about 18 months.

Mr. Druce will be remembered as the former proprietor of the Narromine Pharmacy at Narromine.

Mr. and Mrs. Druce will receive many friends from Grafton, Lismore, Casino, Sydney and other parts of the State at a pre-sailing cabin party on board ship.

"Science House" wished them both bon voyage and a safe return.

### OBITUARY.

#### Herbert R. Elliott.

We regret to record the death of Herbert R. Elliott, who in 1951 retired from his position with Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.

The late Herbert Elliott joined the company early in life, and became its warehouse manager in 1912. He occupied this position through World War I. He was elevated to the Board in 1921, and took charge of the merchandising of the products issue from the pharmaceutical laboratory at Balmain.

He also represented the Elliott Company as a director on the boards of Clements Tonic Limited, Woolwich Elliott Chemical Company Ltd., Addis (Australia) Ltd., Bismuth Products Pty. Ltd., Australian Chemists' Alliance Ltd.

#### Basil Gardiner.

We regret to report the death of Mr. Basil Gardiner, of 52 Park road, Carlton, lately employed as chief assistant at Moore's Pharmacy, Bankstown, for the past seven years. Mr. Gardiner died suddenly at Canterbury Hospital on January 5, 1955.

#### Lionel Poole.

We regret to record the sudden death of Lionel Arthur Poole, who passed away on January 17.

The late Mr. Poole was until recently chairman of directors of Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd. (now D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.).

In 1920 the late Lionel Poole joined Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd., as it was then called, as the accountant at their laboratory and chemical works at Rozelle.

In 1931 he was appointed to the Board of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., and in July, 1936, he proceeded to London at the request of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd. to fill the position of manager of the London buying house—Drug Houses of Australia Export Ltd.

He held this position for 12 months, and returned to his former position of managing director of the Brisbane company in January, 1938, which position he continued to occupy until his appointment as general manager and chairman of directors of Elliotts & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd. now Drug Houses of Australia (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd. The late Mr. Poole retired recently from this position. Unfortunately fate decreed that his period of retirement was to be but brief.

### MODERN ART IN MANLY SHOP DESIGN.

Writing under the above caption, the "Manly Daily," December 24, 1954, comments:—

Manly's shopping centre, in the process of receiving a decided "face lift," has caught the pharmacy of Mr. H. C. Aiken, of The Corso, Manly, in its wave.

This pharmacy, which has been established for 36 years, is now regarded as one of the most modern of its kind in the State, embodying as it does all that is up to date and attractive.

Wall cabinets and counters are so constructed that the many pharmaceutical products may be seen and dis-

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played through large glass panels, enabling customers to make their choice at a glance.

Floor space has been extended, and the attractive floor coverings provide a colourful touch. These were carried out by Messrs. Dobbs Brothers.

This is another outstanding example of the present-day Manly shopkeepers' art.

Mr. H. C. Aiken, one of Manly's oldest identities, has been associated with the district since its rise from "the Village" to its present near-city status.

#### FATAL MIXTURE OF DRINK AND DRUG.

A man had poisoned himself by drinking a large quantity of beer and then taking 25 phenobarb tablets, the City Coroner, Mr. F. L. McNamara, S.M., said recently.

He was Harry Clifford Bond, 37, laundryman, of Lavender street, North Sydney.

Mr. McNamara said: "The number of tablets taken by Bond was not a lethal dose, but the alcohol he consumed made them lethal."

"Apparently he did not realise the danger of mixing alcohol and phenobarbs."

Eric Walter Ellis, bottle checker, of Lavender street, North Sydney, said that he had roomed with Bond for three months. On October 30 they went to a hotel at 10 a.m., and drank there until 2 p.m.

About 5.45 p.m. he suggested to Bond that they go and have another drink. Bond had said, "I will sleep tonight; I have just hit myself with 25 phenobarb tablets."

They returned to the hotel and ordered more beer. Bond took a few sips, and then started to sway, and clutched the bar.

Ellis said that an ambulance was called, and the ambulance officer said he thought Bond was dead.

#### FURTHER ITEMS DECONTROLLED.

Prices Regulation Order No. 576 (N.S.W.).  
Amendment.

2. Prices Regulation Order No. 572 (N.S.W.) is hereby amended by deleting therefrom:—

(a) The following words and figures appearing under the heading Index to Schedules:—

"5 Invalid and Infants' Foods.

5 Diabetic Foods.

5 Rusks.

5 Strained Foods.

(b) The whole of Schedule 5, Invalid and Infants' Foods.

(f) (i) The words "Diabetic Products, Invalid and Infants' Food, Rusks," appearing in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1 of Schedule 11, Allowance for Freight and Packing.

(ii) The whole of sub-paragraphs (a) and (d) of paragraph 2 of the said Schedule 11.

(iii) The whole of sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (g), and the words "Diabetic Products, Invalid and Infants' Food," appearing in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 3 of the said schedule.

A. H. K. WEIR, Prices Commissioner.

Dated this eleventh day of January, 1955.

#### CHEMIST FINED: DRUG CHARGE.

A chemist who dispensed a large quantity of dangerous drugs to a man dying of cancer was fined £30 in Campsie Court on December 15.

Mr. F. G. Pocock, S.M., was told the drugs had been prescribed as a painkiller for a bedridden cancer sufferer.

Before the Court was Edward Harvison Audley, pharmacist, New Canterbury road, Hurlstone Park, who was charged with dispensing a drug at more frequent intervals than indicated on the prescription.

Det. W. A. Harris (C.I.B. Drug Squad) told the Court that on July 13 Audley had been presented with a pre-



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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

scription for 25 diamorphine hydrochloride tablets marked "Repeat six times after three-day intervals."

"The defendant dispensed 20 tablets on the 13th, and the following day a further 60 in contravention of the doctor's order," Det. Harris said.

"The drug is a pain-killer, and the worst drug of addiction," he added.

"The patient is dying of cancer, and the three-day intervals were to keep that amount of drugs for the patient so he could not use any more.

"When a patient is taking the drugs for a long time and is suddenly deprived of them, it is hard for a doctor to say what causes the pain—the illness or the deprivation of the drug," Det. Harris said.

Mr. G. W. Williams (for Audley) said the chemist had dispensed the drug, but had kept within the limit of what he would have dispensed in the time.

"The patient has had less of the drug actually than was intended," he said.

"There is no suspicion that any of the drug got into wrong hands. It has been used for the purpose it was intended."

Audley was fined £30 with 12/- costs, and allowed 21 days to pay.

## SYDNEY BRANCH PRESENTS LONG SERVICE BADGES.

Parke, Davis' Sydney Branch took advantage of the presence of Mr. W. R. Jeeves, vice-president and director of overseas operations, for the official opening of our new production and administration facilities at Caringbah, Sydney, to hold a party to celebrate the official opening of the project on the afternoon of November 26, and at the same time to present branch employees with badges in recognition of long service.

Mr. Jeeves, ably assisted by Mr. T. J. White, general manager of the branch, made presentations to 84 employees with service of 10 years or more, 26 service pins being presented to female employees and 58 buttons to male employees. The presentations were made in the presence of the whole staff of the branch at a buffet party held in the new Amenities Building, and the occasion was a very happy one indeed, as can be seen from the informal photographs published elsewhere in this issue.

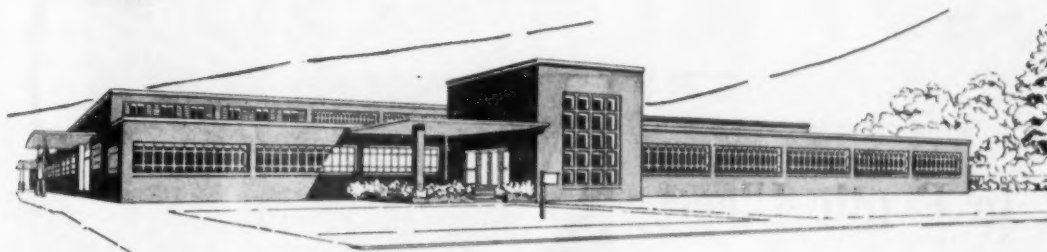
The Sydney branch feels justifiably proud of the long service record of its employees. Of the total branch payroll of 444, a total of 84 have had service in excess of 10 years, and of these employees 54 have been with the branch for 25 years or more. Four of the recipients of long service badges received buttons for 40 years' service, the record being held by Mr. A. R. Pocock, chief of the finished stock section, with the grand total of 43 years' service to date, and "still going strong," he being closely followed by Mr. C. J. Warton, Customs agent of the branch, with 42 years and 3 months' service. These two old-timers are closely followed by Mr. J. Dunker, chief despatch section, and Mr. W. H. Webb, sales representative for the City of Sydney, who dead-heated for third place with 40 years and 6 months' service. It is also worthy of note that five of the ladies who received long service pins received them for 35 years of service. We will spare their blushes and not mention names, one of these five ladies having the splendid service record of 39 years with the branch. Mr. Jeeves remarked that the Sydney climate must be exceedingly kind to the female sex, as he could not have believed that these ladies, judging on their appearance, could have accomplished such long service.

During the course of the presentations Mr. Jeeves said that he felt that the branch must hold the long service record for the company's branches outside the U.S.A., and it would be interesting to obtain details from

# ANNOUNCING...

## WHITEHALL-WYETH Expansion

with a move to new and most modern  
pharmaceutical laboratories located at  
PARRAMATTA.



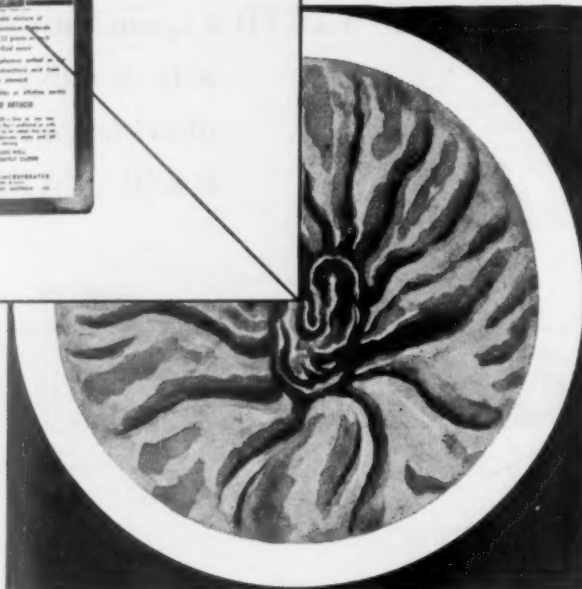
**The Plant:** The new plant is constructed of reinforced concrete and has a roof entirely covered by water for temperature control. It has been scientifically planned and contains 47,320 sq. ft. of floor area, with complete installations of modern machinery for the manufacture of Whitehall nationally advertised products and modern and up-to-date pharmaceutical equipment for the manufacture of Wyeth ethical drugs.

**Service:** With the modern equipment available, the well known Whitehall nationally advertised products will be expanded, while Wyeth, with new and latest facilities will continue in a much larger measure to make available the most effective

ethical drugs that modern pharmaceutical research can provide.

By phoning our new telephone number YL 7141 your enquiries and orders will be handled promptly and courteously with service.

WHITEHALL PHARMACAL COMPANY — (Inc. in U.S.A.), CLIFF STREET, PARRAMATTA, N.S.W.  
P.O. Box 148, Parramatta



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"The initiation of a healing reaction in the lesion is the surest safeguard against further bleeding."

When therapeutic response must be prompt—the double gel action of Amphojel provides:

- Rapid lowering of gastric acidity to non-corrosive levels.
- Protective coating of the exposed lesion to facilitate healing.
- Quick relief of ulcer pain with subsequent release of mental and physical tension.



# AMPHOJEL

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE GEL  
ALUMINA GEL WYETH

"Actively promoted to include personal detailing, medical sampling, regular circularisation and journal advertisements. Include Amphojel in your next Wyeth composite discount parcel purchase."

Pleasant tasting . . . Economical. Available in bottles of 12 fl. oz.  
Also available — Amphotabs in boxes of 60 tablets.

I. Larimore, J.W.: Southern, M.J. 44:742, 1951.

*Wyeth*

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (Inc. in U.S.A.), Cliff Street, Parramatta, N.S.W.

A.26P/55



any branch whose record would be comparable with that of Sydney.

# UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are the results of the annual examinations in Pharmacy II.

Students in Pharmacy II who failed to satisfy the examiners will be notified by post as soon as practicable. Students who intend to do the Pharmacy II subject of Materia Medica in 1955 must register at the Pharmacy Department, Old Medical School, between February 21 and 25.

## Department of Pharmacy. Second Year Examination. Materia Medica.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales Prize.—Muir, P. J.

Association of Women Pharmacists' Prize.—Slack-Smith, Jean.

Distinction (Order of Merit).—Muir, P. J.; Slack-Smith, Jean.

Credit (Order of Merit).—Hain, B. J.; Harrison, Jeanette G.; Small, E. (aeq.); Branson, J. A.; Collins, B. (aeq.); Gurr, J. F.; McAskill, D. A.; Kibble, J. R.; Porush, Judith E.; Kent, G. P.; Cawley, Margaret A.; Lyons, M. D.; Simon, Margaret R.; Neate, J. L.; Brady, R. W.; Ashley, J. J.; Flamm, Eva C.; Aldrich, Barbara J.; Mulqueeney, K. M.; Tinyou, D.; Carter, Eva E.

Pass, December, 1954 (Alphabetical).—Abell, Elsie V.; Arnot, K. C.; Barnes, V. H.; Barwick, Gweneth D.; Beekman, Jeanette M.; Bellingham, B. W.; Blackman, N. H.; Cahill, Mary J.; Callanan, K. M.; Carey, J. S.; Carmichael, Joy D.; Carrick, J. C.; Carroll, A. J.; Colquhoun, A. J. G.; Crennan, Shirley E.; Culhane, J. M.; Curnow, R. J.; Dalton, Gwennyth J.; Davies, Yvonne M.; Dean, I. W. A.; de Leeuw, Evelyn J.; Dobson, Enid W.; Doohan, B. F.; Doyle, L. P.; Duffy, Paula A.; Easson, D. J.; Ellis, N. F.; Farlow, Margaret J.; Fennell, R. W.; Firth, Robin G.; Fisher, C. G.; Fleming, Dorothy L.; Gallagher, J. J.; Gilroy, Cecily C.; Goodwin, R. F.; Gould, Patricia G.; Grist, Dawn F.; Grover, R. H.; Gunning, I. J.; Gwyther, R. R.; Hadley, B. F.; Hale, Judith E.; Hammond, M. E. G.; Hayes, J. M.; Hincks, K. R.; Huolohan, P.; Ingham, J. K.; Ivanovszky, P.; Jones, M. F.; Kelaher, F. J.; Kennelly, J. E.; Kull, W. D.; Lewis, R. J.; Lyons, B.; Lyons, R.; McFadden, M. E.; Mackney, I. G.; Madden, Diana M.; Mandorff, Madalena V.; Maselos, S. J.; Mealey, J. B.; Moloney, R. W.; Moore, A. R.; Morgan, F. D'A.; Mournay, D. J.; Moyes, D., B.Sc. Agr.; Murray, Patricia B.; Nash, R. T.; Newton, W. D.; Neylan, J. P.; O'Meara, D'A. J.; O'Sullivan, J. R.; Outten, K. V.; Pallette, T. P.; Pasfield, G. E.; Pearce, B. R.; Peoples, C. J.; Purcell, Pamela; Rigotti, R. E. C.; Roberts, Myra M.; Robinson, J. F.; Rosen, Charlotte; Schwarer, A. J.; Scott, J. H.; Sefton, H. T.; Shanahan, Kathleen J.; Shortis, B. P.; Smith, R. B.; Stewart, Jennifer H.; Taurins, Milda; Thomas, Mary D.; Thompson, I. D.; Thomson, B. H.; Turner, Dolly; Wassall, B.; Wong, Helen; Wood, B. J.

## DENTAL BOARD FINDS DENTIST GUILTY OF MISCONDUCT.

The Dental Board on January 19 found dentist Ivan Richards guilty of professional misconduct, but decided not to suspend or deregister him.

Richards was charged with professional misconduct in contravention of the Dentists' Act by his association with British Guarantee Pty. Ltd., of O'Connell street, Sydney.

Complainant in the case was Lindsay Bowen Brown, an inspector of the Department of Public Health.

Brown alleged that Richards had associated himself with the company for reward other than fee or salary, thus contravening the Act.

Mr. T. E. F. Hughes (for Brown) said that a dentist was said to have acted improperly if he had any form

# WHITE COATS

## LADIES' UNIFORM

In Pre-shrunk  
Drill  
S.S.W. to W.  
and O.S.



## THIS STYLE

In British  
Pre-shrunk Drill  
Available for  
immediate delivery

Sizes 3 to 8  
And 1/2 Sizes

# CROWN WHITE COATS

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ADELAIDE: K. MACKENZIE, 99 Gouger Street. Phone: LA 3180.

HOBART: H. T. GROUNDS, 4 Victoria Street. Phone: Hobart B 3511.

(No. 2)

## VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

**STONE S.** Evaluation of vitamin E therapy in psychiatric disorders. *Diseases Nervous System* 11: 355-61 (1950).

The 2800 cases treated with vitamin E included hospitalised psychotic patients and patients with epilepsy and office patients seen in the course of practice of neuropsychiatry. The dose of tocopherol given daily for long periods was 25 to 150 mg. The response to vitamin E treatment was almost invariably good. Patients became less easily fatigued, less irritable, had less indigestion, showed increased resistance to minor infections, and had a greatly improved sense of well-being. Discontinuation of treatment allowed a let-down and relapse in about 7 to 10 days. Associated side effects of interest were restoration of hair texture to normal, lesser incidence of greying of hair, and improvement of hypogonitalism.

Tocopherol administration was also of supplemental value in the treatment of menopausal tension and depressive states, involutional melancholia and manic depressive cases, schizophrenics, arteriosclerotic senile patients, psychomotor epileptics, patients with migraine headaches, patients with dysmenorrhea, and alcoholics.

**BOYD A.M., RATCLIFFE A.H., JEPSON R.P., and JAMES G.W.H.** Intermittent claudication. A clinical study. *J. Bone and Joint Surg.* 31B, 325-55 (1949).

Obliterative arterial disease is classified into three groups: primary thrombosis of the popliteal artery, juvenile obliterative arteritis (Buerger's disease), and senile obliterative arteritis. Various methods of treatment are discussed, and the need is emphasised for evaluating results in terms of relative severity or clinical type of the disease. Type 1 represents the condition in which blood supply and muscular demand are very nearly equal; Type 2, in which this equilibrium is attained only above the threshold for pain reaction, and activity is stopped by persistence of pain; and Type 3 in which the equilibrium cannot be reached because of unbearable pain.

Tocopherol, 400 mg. daily, is the only substance that has given consistently good results in cases other than Type 1. Of 72 patients classified as Type 2, 27 were completely relieved and 32 were markedly improved. The consistency with which there was a lag period of four to six weeks before improvement was most striking. After a few months of treatment there was obvious improvement in the appearance of the feet of the patients.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by  
**Pro-Vita Products Pty. Ltd.,**  
422 Collins Street,  
Melbourne.

## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

of business association with an unregistered dentist for reward.

In this instance British Guarantee Pty. Ltd. could be described as an "unregistered dentist."

The board also began hearing charges of professional misconduct against two other dentists, Michael Dennis Murphy and Leslie Berry, both stated to be directors of British Guarantee Pty. Ltd.

### Evidence.

In the case against Richards, Keith Ernest Hunter, a registered dentist, of Panania, said in evidence that on October 29 he arranged with a Mr. Berry at the office of British Guarantee Pty. Ltd. to see Richards about the fitting of upper and lower dentures.

Hunter said he gave Berry £4, and was told he had to pay Richards £20.

He said that Richards, after taking impressions for dentures at his Pitt street surgery later the same day, told him that his usual price was £30, but that he would make a cheaper denture for clients of the company because of the increased volume of work.

Hunter said Richards also told him that he reserved certain hours of the day for clients of the company.

Brown, the complainant, told the Board that when he visited Richards later that day Richards said he knew nothing about the company.

### "Legitimate."

However, in a later interview, Richards told him that he had arranged with a man named Murphy to treat patients sent by the company, Brown said.

Addressing the Board, Richards said he accepted the company as a "legitimate firm."

Murphy had assured him that what he charged patients was a matter for himself.

Hunter had been the only patient sent by the company whom he had attended, Richards said.

The Board decided because of the circumstances not to suspend or deregister Richards.

### Charges.

The charges against Michael Dennis Murphy are that:

During December, 1954, at 26 O'Connell street, he carried on the practice of dentistry under a name other than his own name.

Before and during December, 1954, for fee, salary, or other reward, he was employed by and associated with a corporation which was not then a registered dentist carrying on the practice of dentistry.

Before and during December, 1954, he was guilty of professional misconduct in respect of the two previous charges;

Before and during December, 1954, as the director of a company, he authorised certain advertisements by the company in the Sydney "Sun" and "Daily Mirror" contrary to the provisions of the Dentists' Act; such advertisements indicating to the public that dentures could be obtained from a group of qualified dentists at a fee lower than those usually charged by dentists, thereby aiding and abetting the group to obtain advantage in getting work from the public.

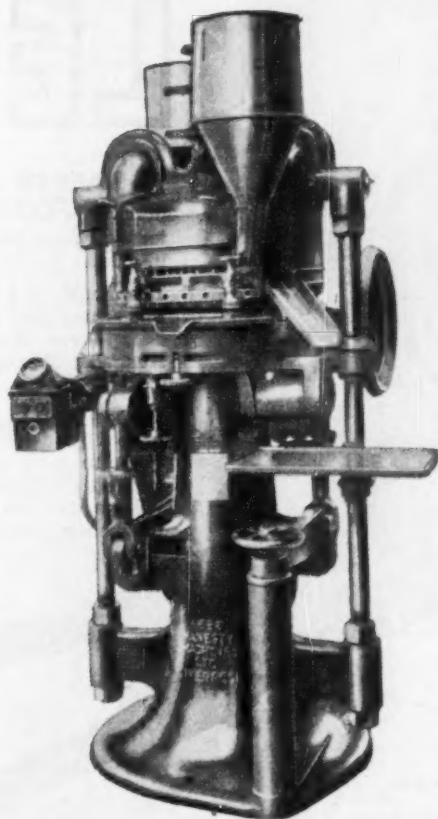
### £2 Deposit.

Richard Carlyle Dennett, a registered dentist, of Thomas street, Croydon, said in evidence that he visited the offices of British Guarantee Pty. Ltd. on December 15, and asked a man there whether he was Mr. Hudson.

The man said he was.

Later, Dennett said, he identified this man as Murphy. The man examined his mouth, said he needed a lower denture, and said that it would cost £10, of which £2

# AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST TABLET MANUFACTURER



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**VICTORIA:** John Kiddell, 300 King Street, Melbourne.

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bane Street, Perth.

**"Contact us for your PRIVATE FORMULAE REQUIREMENTS"  
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The **LARGER** economy size family tubes of **FORD PILLS** selling for 5/6 have made an astonishing leap in sales.

The heavy advertising campaign in Press, Magazines and from announcements aired over every Commercial Radio Station in Australia, of course, helps.

But, the biggest success-factor is the strong support by pharmacists, who, realising they have a good-value, reliable line in Ford Pills, give the *larger* size tube a hearty sales-push to their customers. The *larger* tube of Ford Pills is definitely a most profitable line for both chemists to sell and customers to buy.

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of the extra profit available on B.M.L. products by buying in £10 (or more) parcel lots.

There's an extra 7½% for you on an assorted parcel of:—

**FORD PILLS, MENTHOIDS, MENTHOID CREME,  
YOUTH-O-FORM, PRESSOR SALT, CURLYPET,  
KANATOX, NUXOIDS, FORD INHALER, Etc.**

## British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

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deposit would be paid to the company and the remainder to the dentist.

"He said: 'You can go to Dr. K. Cooper, on the corner of Elizabeth and King streets. He is a good man, and will fix you up all right,'" Dennett said.

Murphy then admitted that he had accepted £2 from Dennett, and had told him to go to Dr. Cooper.

The hearing was adjourned.

#### W. H. (BILL) NORTHAM WINS COVETED YACHT TROPHY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. W. H. Northam, well known in pharmaceutical circles throughout Australia as managing director of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Limited, has brought new fame to himself and to the State of New South Wales by winning the blue riband event in Australian yacht racing, the Sayonara Cup.

Up until two or three years ago Bill Northam, although having achieved considerable success in sporting fields, including car racing and golf, had little or nothing to do with yachts. However, just three years ago he got the yachting fever, and acquired a small, comparatively unknown yacht, which he raced in Sydney yachting events.

Typical of Bill Northam, early casual interest quickly turned to enthusiasm, and he determined to "get out of the rut" in this new sport which he had adopted.

The following year, on a business trip around the world, he stopped off in Scotland long enough to acquire the leading 8-metre yacht then in Britain, the "Saskia."

"Saskia" already had a magnificent record, having 65 firsts, 72 seconds and 47 third places to her credit.



W. H. (Bill) Northam.

She won the Seawanhaka Cup against the Americans during her first season; was chosen to represent Great Britain in the Olympic Games at Kiel in 1936; and was champion boat in the Solent the year before the war.

Bill Northam decided that "Saskia" was the yacht for him, and in concluding negotiations for its pur-

chase he decided there and then that he would aim for the highest event in Australian yachting, the "Sayonara" Cup.

The "Sayonara" Cup was first raced for in 1904. From that date on it developed into the top ranking challenge race between several States of Australia. It



"Saskia," 8-metre Yacht.

is now 24 years since the cup was held in Sydney, and therefore, in accepting the challenge on behalf of New South Wales on this occasion, Bill Northam was certainly aiming high.

The defender was "Francis," recognised as the top-flight yacht of Victoria. "Saskia," owned and sailed by Bill Northam, was the challenger from New South Wales, and the third boat, making up the trio in this highly contested series, was "Erica J," from Tasmania.

A condition of the "Sayonara" series is that the challenging boats must sail from their home ports to the port of the defender; it was, therefore, necessary for "Saskia" to sail from Sydney Harbour to Port Phillip as a preliminary to a hard series of races.

In the journey down she met unfavourable weather almost from the time she left until the time she arrived, being, in fact, unreported for a period of five days in a journey planned for four or five days—and in all finally took 13 days.

A race against time followed to refit "Saskia" for the arduous contest ahead of her. This initial battle was won with little or no time to spare, and "Saskia" lined up at the time with the other challenger and the defender for the first race of the series on January 13.

The "Sayonara" Cup is sailed in a series of heats, the condition of it being that the first boat to win three heats wins the cup.

"Saskia" won the first heat, and the following day

## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

had another outstanding victory in winning the second heat.

The third heat was sailed on Saturday, 15th. "Saskia," with a three-minute lead half-way through the race, appeared to have this heat and three straight wins' victory in sight; however, a rounding mark was missed, and she lost 13 minutes at this stage of the race. Although she sailed magnificently to regain a lot of this lost distance, she finished in third place, five minutes behind the leader, "Francis," which won that heat for the defending State.

Excitement in yachting circles in the three States ran high when these three magnificent yachts lined up for the all-important fourth heat on January 18. However, from the moment the starting gun went off "Saskia" left little in doubt as to the ultimate result. She outsailed her two rivals from start to finish, gained her third heat win, and hence the "Sayonara" Cup.

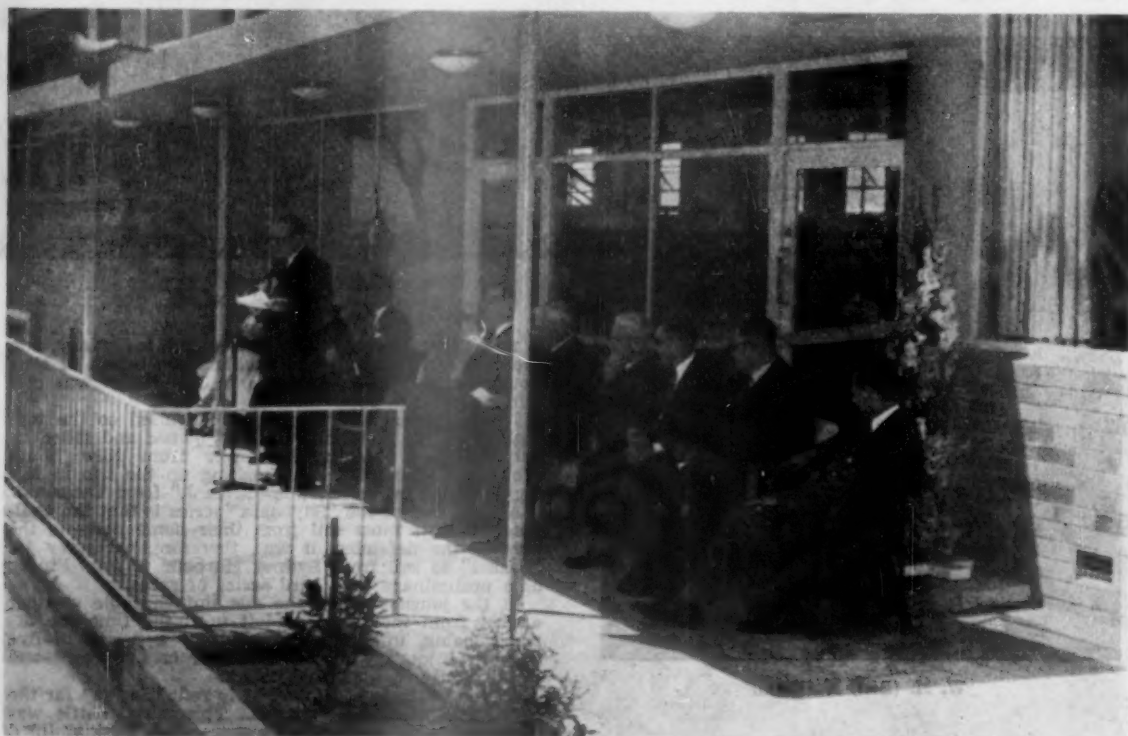
"Saskia" and her crew are now returning to their home port of Sydney. With them they are bringing a trophy which Sydney yacht racing clubs have been unable to regain for so many years. There seems no doubt that Sydney will not be permitted to hold the cup without challenge in the future, and it looks, even now, that next year "Saskia" may be put to trial again, this time as the defender rather than the challenger, but this time with the advantage of racing in waters that she knows.

## OFFICIAL OPENING OF NEW AUSTRALIAN BRANCH PREMISES OF PARKE, DAVIS & CO. AT CARINGBAH, AUSTRALIA.

During the month of September Parke, Davis' Sydney branch completed the transfer of its equipment, stores, stock, etc., from their Rosebery premises, an inner suburb of Sydney, to their new premises at Caringbah, a newer suburb, approximately 15 miles from the city. This transfer, which took a period of approximately nine weeks to complete, was the largest move ever carried out in Australia, and the Sydney branch reports that the transfer was carried out without any hitch whatsoever. This is evidenced by the fact that during the month of October Sydney's sales were the second highest on record.

The official opening of the magnificent premises took place on the morning of Friday, November 26, 1954, the actual opening ceremony being carried out by the Honourable J. J. Cahill, Premier and Colonial Treasurer for the State of New South Wales. Other speakers during the course of the ceremony were Mr. W. R. Jeeves, Vice-President and Director of Overseas Operations, and Mr. T. J. White, General Manager of the Sydney branch.

Mr. White, in the opening speech of the day, welcomed the official guests, who numbered 450, and offered his congratulations to the architects, builders, and all who had played a part in the construction of the new premises. He then introduced Mr. Jeeves, who, in his usual inimitable and forthright manner, spoke at some length on the achievements of the

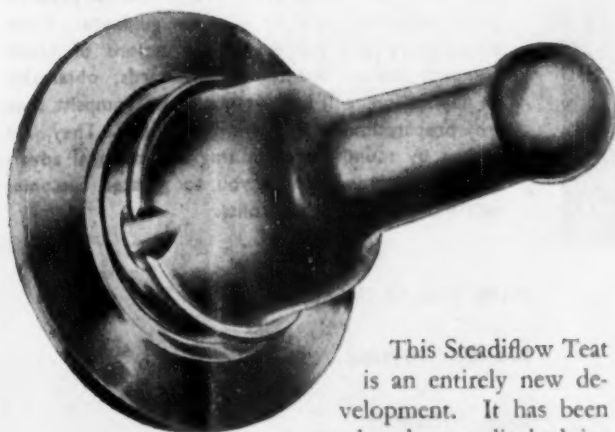


Official opening of Parke, Davis & Company Limited, Caringbah, performed by Mr. J. J. Cahill, Premier and Colonial Treasurer of N.S.W. Seated are Mrs. T. J. and Miss J. White, Mrs. J. J. Cahill (partly obscured), Mr. T. J. White (General Manager), Mr. W. R. Jeeves (Vice-President, Overseas Operations), Sir Earle Page (Commonwealth Minister for Health), Mr. N. Sullivan (State Minister for Health), Mr. T. W. Dalton, M.L.A., and officers of the State Department of Health.



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## A TEAT THAT ENCOURAGES THE NATURAL GROWTH OF BABY'S MOUTH AND TEETH



This Steadiflow Teat is an entirely new development. It has been produced on medical advice and is especially designed to encourage the natural growth of Baby's mouth and teeth during the early formative months . . . to prevent malformation . . . and to give an even, easy, natural flow of milk.

The new Steadiflow Teat is as close to natural feeding as medical science can devise.

This teat will be nationally advertised. People will be asking about it. Make sure your staff are familiar with its advantages and display it well for easier, quicker sales.

FARRAN

### STEADIFLOW TEATS BY ANSELL

Distributed by James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd., 409 Collins St., Melbourne  
for Farran Co. Pty. Ltd.

#### 6 POINTS THAT MAKE SALES

##### 6 POINTS THAT MAKE SALES

###### 1. DESIGNED ON MEDICAL ADVICE

The new Steadiflow Teat has been designed on medical advice. The problem was to produce a teat which satisfied professional demands and which also gave a natural easy flow. This Steadiflow Teat is the result and it constitutes a major development in artificial feeding.

###### 2. PRESERVES THE NATURAL MOUTH GROWTH

Note the new High Shoulder to the teat. This helps hold the baby's mouth and teeth in the perfectly natural position when feeding during the vital formative first year.

###### 3. EASY, EVEN, MILK FLOW IS ASSURED

The twin base valves on the teat and the special nipple openings give an easy even flow. They help cut down the discomfort of wind.

###### 4. EXTRA HYGIENIC WHEN TRAVELLING

The exclusive Steadiflow retraction device enables the teat to be tucked right inside the bottle when travelling or storing—and it is untouched by hand in the process. This increases the hygiene and reduces risk of contamination.

###### 5. TWO DIFFERENT TEATS

There are two Steadiflow Teats. Each gives a different flow of food. For the very young babies there's a teat with one hole and for the older ones there's a Steadiflow Teat with three holes. This gives a flow to suit the baby's digestion—it eliminates the pain and discomfort of wind and colic.

###### 6. DESIGNED FOR STEADIFLOW BOTTLES

This new teat is made for the wonderful Steadiflow feeding bottles. Display them together, the two bottles—Standard and Pyrex and the new Steadiflow Teat.



## CUSTOMERS IN THE DARK ?

Don't keep your customers in the dark . . . they appreciate your advice about pharmaceutical preparations, and often rely on you for guidance. Draw attention to the properties and actions of Roche Tomsitt lines. Counter display cards, obtainable on application, will help you. Roche Tomsitt lines are preparations of proven qualities. They are backed by sound merchandising and national advertising campaigns to help you to greater customer satisfaction and bigger profits.

PICOT PARFUMS

MILMA MILK OF MAGNESIA

YEASTON LAX

ROX BABY POWDER

YEASTON PLAIN

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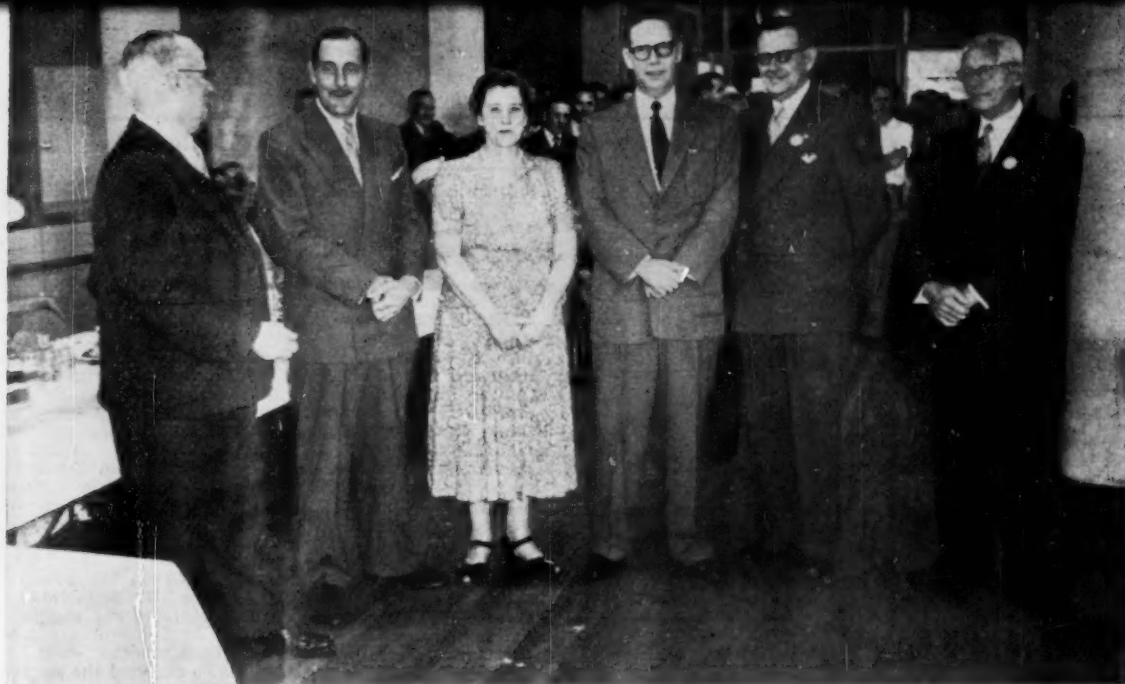
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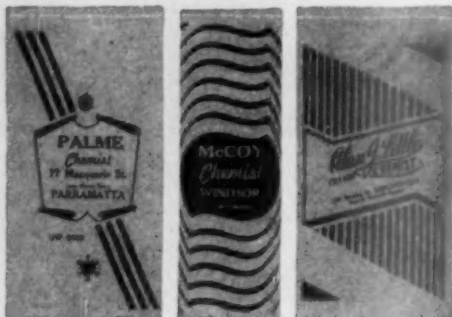




Long Service Pins were presented by Mr. W. R. Jeeves, (Vice-President, Overseas Operations) to Parke Davis employees with longest service, and still actively employed. Left to Right: Mr. J. Dunker (Chief Despatch Section), 40 years; Mr. T. J. White (General Manager); Mrs. L. Abbott (Mail Section), 39 years; Mr. W. R. Jeeves; Mr. C. J. Warton (Chief, Customs Division), 42 years; Mr. A. Pocock (Chief, Stock Division), 43 years. Absent owing to illness was popular City of Sydney Representative, Mr. W. Webb, who also claims 40 years' service.



A section of guests and employees keenly interested in the Opening Ceremony.



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Millions of our bags used annually  
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BAGS ARE BETTER . . .

BAGS ARE QUICKER . . .

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Good Publicity Value

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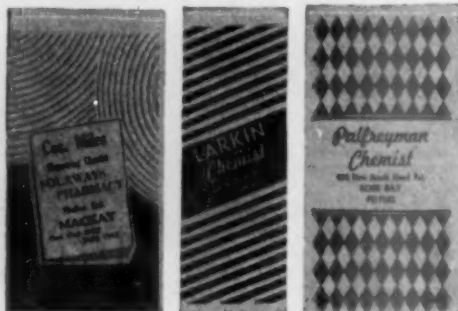
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7½ in. x 3½ in., 10 in. x 3 in., 10 in. x  
5 in., Gusset Sides.

WRITE OR PHONE NOW FOR SAMPLES &  
PRICES.

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Marshall Street, Surry Hills, SYDNEY.  
Kavanagh Street, SOUTH MELBOURNE.  
36 Collins Street, HOBART.  
420 George Street, BRISBANE.



## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

branch, stressing the fact that although he bore the congratulations of the president, board members and officers of the company to all concerned with the building of the premises, the building was only regarded by them as a stepping stone, by medium of which the Sydney branch would be expected to still further expand and carry out the company's business in Australia. For the guidance of the official guests, he indicated the company's policy in staffing its branches throughout the world with nationals of the various countries, and pointed out that Australia was no exception to this policy, and that every employee of the branch, from the general manager to the newest newcomer to the branch, was Australian. He also stressed that the expenditure incurred in Australia was indicative of the directors' faith in the future of the company. Mr. Jeeves then passed the microphone back to Mr. White, who introduced the Premier and Colonial Treasurer for New South Wales, the Honourable J. J. Cahill, M.L.A., to the guests and employees of the branch.

The Premier spoke at some length on the achievements of the Sydney branch as one of the major manufacturers in Australia. He congratulated the company for its enterprise and initiative in building the new premises, and said that he doubted whether ever before a Premier of New South Wales had had the honour of opening an enterprise of such potential importance and magnitude, or one promising a greater contribution to the industrial and healthful future of the State, as this production centre, which he described as a really intriguing one. He mentioned that this new production centre was only one of the many such activities of the company, and for the benefit of the guests he elaborated upon the situation of the company's branches throughout the world.

At the conclusion of his speech the Premier then officially declared the premises opened, and at the same time he cut the ribbon in the time-honoured style. The special scissors used for the ceremony were then presented by Mr. White to Mrs. Cahill as a token of remembrance of the occasion.

At the conclusion of the speeches all the guests were taken on a conducted tour of the premises prior to their departure to the Cecil Ballroom at Cronulla, a very pleasant seaside resort about three miles away, where a buffet luncheon was enjoyed by the guests, who were accompanied by the several branch executives and all employees of the branch with 25 years or more service with the company.

Several photographs of the opening ceremony and of the new branch premises are published elsewhere in this issue.

## PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met in the boardroom, Department of Public Health, Sydney, on December 14, 1954.

**Present.**—Mr. J. L. Townley (President), Messrs. L. Smith, O. Leggo, G. Gostelow, S. Wright, G. Simpson, E. Dempster and K. Cartwright.

**Training of Pharmacists.**—Two letters of advice from the Under-Secretary were received.

**Applications for Registration** were approved as follows:—

**Having Passed Qualifying Examination.**—Ian Roland Cummings, Desmond James Donovan, Mary Patricia Fayle.

**By Reciprocal Agreement.**—Victor Robert Harris Weymouth (from Victoria), subject to Mr. Weymouth submitting his diploma, etc.

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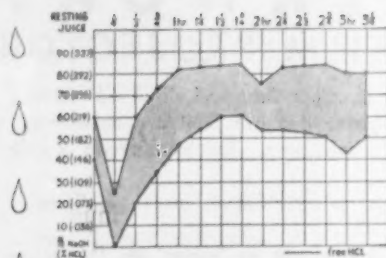
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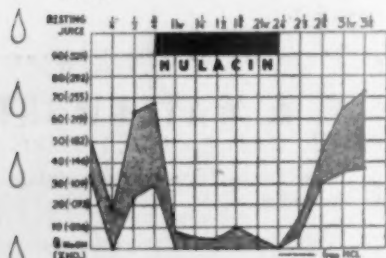
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## REFERENCES:

<sup>\*</sup> The Effect on Gastric Acidity of "Nulacin" tablets, Med. J. Aust., 823-824, 28th November, 1953.

The Control of Gastric Acidity, Brit. Med. J., 180-182, 26th July, 1952.

Medical Treatment of Peptic Ulcer, Med. Press, 195-199, 27th February, 1952.

Control of Gastric Acidity by a New Way of Antacid Administration, J. Lab. Clin. Med., 42:955 (1953).

Further Studies on the Reduction of Gastric Acidity, Brit. Med. J., 183-184, 23rd January, 1954.

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Section 11 (e)—Foreign: Papers in respect of four foreign applicants were referred to the Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists for examination and report.

**Certificates of Identity.**—The Board approved the issue of Certificates of Identity to the following:—Aline Boggio to Great Britain, Geoffrey Bruce to Great Britain, William T. Ferguson to Great Britain, Diana Mellick to Great Britain, Joan McKenna to Great Britain, Desmond J. Donovan to Tasmania.

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from poisons had been reported since last meeting, viz.:—Barbiturates 3, Arsenic 1, Organic Phosphate (Parathion) 1, Nicotine 1, Nitrobenzene 1, Phosphorus 1, and Hydrochloric Acid 1.

**Acceptance of Leaving Certificates.**—7.

**Registration of Indentures.**—Registrations included 6 new indentures, 1 resumption, 9 transfers and 5 cancellations.

**Report of Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists.**—Re Marie Pohlodkova (Mrs. Alt), Czechoslovakia, and Vida Urbancic (nee Tomasic), Italy.

The Board recognised the certificates presented in each case, and referred the applicants to the University.

**Correspondence.**—Pharmaceutical Association of Australia—Report by Executive.—Referred to Mr. S. Wright.

Under-Secretary—forwarding comments on suggestions for amending the Poisons Act and Regulations submitted by the Drug and Allied Trades Council.—Referred to Mr. Wright for perusal and report.

**Poisons Act and Regulations—Submissions by the Registrar.**—A draft letter to the Poisons Advisory Committee on the question of amending the Poisons Act and Regulations relating to the descriptions of poisons bottles was approved for despatch.

**Training of Apprentices—2nd and 3rd Year Students.**—The Registrar was requested to arrange for the copying and circulation of specific exercises, copies of which were tabled by Mr. Wright and Mr. Simpson.

**Christmas Wishes.**—Expressions of good will between the President and Board were exchanged. The Board recorded its appreciation of the interest taken by the Under-Secretary, Staff and Registrar.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held on Tuesday, December 7, 1954, at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. E. G. Hall (Chairman), K. A. Cartwright, J. L. Townley, W. R. Cutler, H. W. Read, G. G. Benjamin, B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell and A. Winterton.

**In Attendance.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith and O. C. V. Leggo.

**Guild Executive.**—Mr. Hall said the Executive considered that some of the items on the agenda concerned the Guild also, therefore, Messrs. L. W. Smith and O. C. V. Leggo, of the Guild Executive, had been invited to attend the meeting.

**Meeting of Poisons Advisory Committee.**—With reference to the report of the Council Meeting held November 2, 1954, we wish to correct the wording of Mr. Hall's report on the meeting of the Poisons Advisory Committee—

In relation to the discussion on Ephedrine, it was not intended to associate the name of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. with this, nor was it intended that Mr. Smith advocated its sale through other than pharmaceutical channels.

**Deputation to Minister for Education.**—Mr. Hall said he had accompanied this deputation along with the Minister for Health, Professor Thorp and others. The facts had been presented to the Minister for Education,

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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

who had promised to look into the matter and then proceed with the Minister for Health to the Premier on the subject of persuading the University to apply the half million pounds they had received towards implementation of the new pharmacy course.

**Country Visits.**—Mr. Fegent said in past years a visit had been paid to Katoomba in January.

After further discussion, it was decided that the Society Executive and the Guild Executive should thoroughly discuss the matter of country visits in future.

**Christmas Function—December 13, 1954.**—Mr. Hall said that all arrangements had been made. He would like guests to be there by 6.55 p.m.

**New Members Elected.**—Edwards, Alan Gilbert; Learmont, Donald; Mathe, Anna M., Mrs.

### Resignations.

**Full Members.**—Brunskill, T. N.; Carnwell, R. H.; Eastmuir, L. L.; O'Connell, Patricia (now Mrs. Grew); Forshaw, E. M. (now Mrs. Collins); Handcock, J. E.

### Removals.

**Full Members.**—Richardson, N. J.; Shineberg, J. (Deceased); Uren, A.

**Rental of Suite at Science House.**—Mr. Hall said that in company with Mr. Leggo and the secretary, the Management Committee had been interviewed on November 17, in the Board Room of the Royal Society. It appeared that the Society's proposal for allowance of a set-off against rent of five per cent. of £1,600 advanced by the Society, would be refused.

### Correspondence.

**Commonwealth Treasury—16.11.54.**—Requesting conversion application form to be signed concerning maturing Commonwealth Securities. It was resolved to convert the 3½ per cent. Treasury Bonds for £200 maturing December 15, 1954, into Commonwealth Treasury Bonds in terms of the prospectus dated November 10, 1954. Application to be made to the Commonwealth Bank, Circular Quay, accordingly.

**Mr. A. W. West, Bank of N.S.W., Berkeley Square, London.**—Advising of safe arrival in London. The secretary read Mr. West's letter—councillors listened with rapt attention.

**Mr. F. J. McNamara, West Wyalong**—Asking for a formula for a solvent to remove printed labels from ointment tubes. It was decided that Mr. Read should prepare a suitable reply for Mr. McNamara.

**Standards Association of Australia.**—Document 284—Draft Australian Standard for Ampoules. Mr. Read said that the meeting proposed for December 9 had not been held. The matter of another meeting was indefinite.

**P.A.A.—9.11.54.**—Forwarding under separate cover copies of report of meeting of Executive held on October 29. Directing attention to remit relating to unsatisfactory packaging of ethicals. (Letter addressed to Liaison Committee.)

To be dealt with in another place.

**P.A.A.—9.11.54.**—Forwarding to Society a copy of report of meeting of Association Executive held on October 29. Received.

### Consideration of Report of Executive Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

**Next Meeting of Association.**—Reading from the report, Mr. Hall said the Executive had rejected the Society's suggestion to hold the next P.A.A. meeting in August, 1955, at the time of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting, as the weather in August was generally unfavourable and it would be difficult to arrange suitable accommodation. (It was remarked that these two disabilities afflicted Melbourne at all times, not only in August.)

It had been decided to recommend to the Committee of Management that the next Association meeting be held in Melbourne in May 1956.

**Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S.**—Mr. Read said it would be



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Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,  
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*HAMLET, Act III,  
Sc. 1., Line 102*

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a retrograde step to try and form our own group and break away from A.N.Z.A.A.S.

It was decided to point out to the P.A.A. that it was not in the best interests of Section "O" to hold meetings of the P.A.A. at times other than coincident with meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S.

**Federal Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.**—Mr. Hall read from the report concerning this matter.

Mr. Cutler said he had convened a meeting for December 17 to discuss the proposal.

It was decided that the Executives of the Society and the Guild should meet to consider the proposals in detail.

**Improvements to the "A.J.P."**—Mr. Hall said he had received a letter from Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, seeking suggestions for improvement of the "A.J.P."

It was decided that one reply should be sent, incorporating the consensus of opinion of all persons consulted.

It was decided to ask Mr. Braithwaite for a detailed copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of the Journal Co., up to the last date of balancing accounts, so as to enable a better examination of the ways in which the journal could be improved.

**Theft of Drugs from Doctors' Cars.**—After discussion, no action was taken.

**General.**

**Date of January Meeting.**—It was decided that next meeting of Council should be held on Monday, January 10, 1955.

Mr. Powell said he would be away and tendered his apology accordingly.

**Felicitations.**—Mr. Hall then expressed appreciation of the titillating supper provided by Miss Brewer and Miss Lonngren and invited those present to join him at supper. He trusted that the Christmas trade would be happy and that the New Year would hold good things for everyone.

Mr. Fegent then proposed the toast to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, which was suitably honoured.

Formal business terminated at 10.05 p.m.

## THE GUILD

## S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the N.S.W. branch of the Guild met on December 9, 1954, at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, K. E. Thomas, W. G. Sapsford, C. D. Bradford, K. Jordan, R. W. Feller, O. C. V. Leggo, and P. Lipman.

**Poisons Advisory Committee Meeting.**—Mr. Leggo said that at last meeting the committee adopted the new regulations, which were now being drafted into proper form. Ephedrine under 1 per cent. had been transferred to Schedule II. Ephedrine tablets up to one-half grain were not on Schedule II. The committee was recommending a three months' lag before enforcement of the new regulations.

**After Hours Trading, Prosecutions, etc.**—The Secretary said he had received no further word as to when the prosecutions would be heard by the Court.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—It was decided to duplicate copies of the Federal Council meeting for circulation to members of the State Branch Committee.

**New Members Elected.**—Matis, Christopher; Ross, Keith Howard; Sullivan, Peter James; Teiffel, Frederick Edward; Wunsch, Brian Edward; Heferen, Kenneth Robert.

**Reinstatements.**—Devitt, Gregory Thomas; Kell, Herbert Alister.

**Alteration of Status.**—Shineberg, J., Rushcutters Bay. Now: Estate of late J. Shineberg. Resolved that the above alteration of status be recorded.

**Removals.**—Fawcett, E. H.; David, J. H.; Whybrow, R. S.

**Resignation.**—Gallagher, J. F.; Tocumwal.

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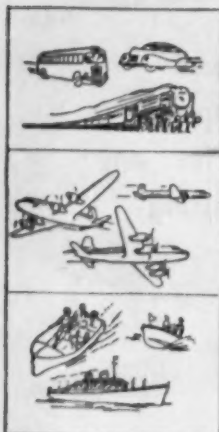
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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

### REPORTS OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

#### A. Trade and Commerce.

**Kleenex—Slash in Margins.**—It was said that as a matter of principle a vigorous protest should be made to Australian Cellucotton against their action in considerably reducing the profit margins on Kleenex. Sizes 1, 2 and 3 had been reduced from a mark-up on cost of 33½% to 18.5%, 19.2% and 19% respectively. Mr. Ross had taken up the matter with Mr. Robson, the managing director of Australian Cellucotton Products Pty. Ltd., but his reply indicated there was little prospect of the firm departing from the new price structure now operating. It should not rest there; the Guild must set up a vigorous protest.

It was resolved to forward these suggestions to Mr. R. G. Ross.

**Kodak Month.**—Mr. Smith said that Mr. Keith Allen, of Kodak's, was delighted with the results from Kodak Month.

#### B. Pricing.

Mr. Thomas said that apropos the new dispensing fees comments by Mr. Manning on the modern dispensing techniques had not yet been received for publication.

It was decided to ask Mr. Nigel Manning for the notes which he promised in relation to the newer techniques which demanded the increased fees.

#### C. Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing.

(a) Dispensing of P.B.'s for Crown Street T.B. Clinic: Report by Messrs. L. W. Smith and W. G. Sapsford.—Mr. Smith read his report concerning the dispensing of P.B.'s for Crown Street T.B. Clinic, following an inspection of the clinic in company with Mr. Sapsford. The dispensing had previously been carried out by private pharmacists, but now the clinic claimed it had been approved to dispense pharmaceutical benefits.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Federal Secretary, requesting that an interview be arranged with the Minister for Health to take up this matter with him at the Federal level, as similar happenings must be occurring throughout Australia, that is, the dispensing of P.B.'s by clinics, etc., in violation of the status quo.

(b) N.H.S. Inspections at Newcastle: Report by Mr. Sapsford of Meeting Held December 5, 1954.—Mr. Sapsford reported on his visit to Newcastle, and of events which took place at the meeting of Newcastle and District Pharmacists, held in the Chamber of Commerce building. Twenty-one pharmacists attended.

#### D. Industrial.

(a) Application for New Award.—Mr. Smith said that nothing further had yet been heard of this matter.

(b) Application for Marginal Increases: State Awards.—This matter had been before the Industrial Commission, but no finality had yet been reached.

(c) Application for Additional Amounts to be Paid for Work on Christmas Day and Boxing Day.—Mr. Smith explained that he had attended the Industrial Commission in company with the Secretary. The unions had amended their claim, and they now asked that December 25 and January 1 should be declared award holidays as well as the days in lieu thereof already proclaimed to be holidays in the Gazette. The matter again came before the Industrial Commission on December 10, 1954.

#### Correspondence.

Mr. T. B. Evans—15/11/54.—Advising that the only amendments to the constitution since it was reprinted in 1952 concern Rules 14 and 15. (The actual alterations set out in letter.) Noted.

Mr. T. B. Evans—15/11/54.—Enclosing two further copies of a survey of Conditions of Apprenticeship conducted by N.U.P.S.A. Received.

Public Relations Secretariat—11/11/54.—Enclosing extract from Hansard, which gives Mr. Menzies' origi-



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nal advocacy that the Friendly Societies' dispensaries should be taxed when they trade openly. Noted.

**P.A.A.—9/11/54.**—Enclosing copy of report of meeting of the Association Executive, held in Melbourne October 29. It was resolved to protest against any movement which would divorce Section O from the Pharmaceutical Organisations. It was recommended to the P.A.A. that the Association's conference should always coincide with meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S., as this would render the organisation of Section O more easily accomplished.

**Mr. A. E. Parry, Gundagai—22/11/54.**—Thanking the Guild for forwarding price lists so promptly. Advising that his shop was deliberately destroyed by fire by the person who robbed it. Stating that he hopes other chemists have more foresight and take extra cover for insurance of Christmas stock. He lost about £2000 above his insurance. Noted.

**Leichhardt, Petersham and Annandale Chemists' Association—7/12/54.**—Deplored lack of N.S.W. representation on the Federal Executive of the Guild. Discussion took place concerning this letter.

Mr. Jordan said the meeting had been most hostile at the fact that N.S.W. was not represented on the Federal Executive.

**Mr. T. B. Evans—7/12/54.**—Re purchasing property—should be in the name of the F.P.S. Guild of Australia. Noted.

#### General.

**Federal Executive Elections.**—It was decided to request from the Federal Secretary details of the general date of the poll in respect of the two last elections of the Federal Executive.

**Mr. W. R. Iliffe.**—It was decided to write to Mr. Iliffe, congratulating him upon his elevation to honorary membership of the Guild.

**Felicitations.**—Mr. Smith said that on behalf of his wife and on his own behalf he extended to the State Branch Committee, to the Secretary and to the staff good wishes and the enjoyment of a Happy Christmas, and in the New Year all that is best and bright for them.

Speaking for the Committee, Mr. Pinerua conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Smith the season's greetings.

Then Mr. Smith cut the Christmas cake, which Mrs. Smith had baked for the occasion. Supper commenced, and the meeting finally terminated at 11.15 p.m.

#### JANUARY MEETING.

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on January 13, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith Chairman, W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, J. N. Young, P. Lipman, C. D. Bradford, K. Jordan.

**Resignation of Mr. R. K. Strang.**—Mr. Smith said he had received the resignation as a member of the State Branch Committee from Mr. R. K. Strang, who had taken in a partner and would devote his time to outside matters, necessitating his resignation.

It was resolved to accept the resignation with regret and to place on record the services, for the Guild, performed by Mr. Strang, while a member of the State Branch Committee.

It was decided to list for next meeting the filling of the vacancy on the S.B.C.

**Hospital Dispensing in New South Wales.**—A questionnaire had been sent to certain country Guild chemists in towns where there were hospitals, to ascertain if they were dispensing for the hospitals.

Mr. Smith said he proposed to make a tour to investigate matters on the spot. He was planning an itinerary and would be accompanied by the secretary. This proposal was approved.

**After Hours Trading, Prosecutions, etc.**—The secretary said that 17 summonses would be heard by the Chief Industrial Magistrate on January 26, in the C.I.M.'s Court, 132 George street North, Sydney. The secretary was asked to attend

## Hepa-B-plex "5"

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971/QP2

AGENTS ..... SYDNEY

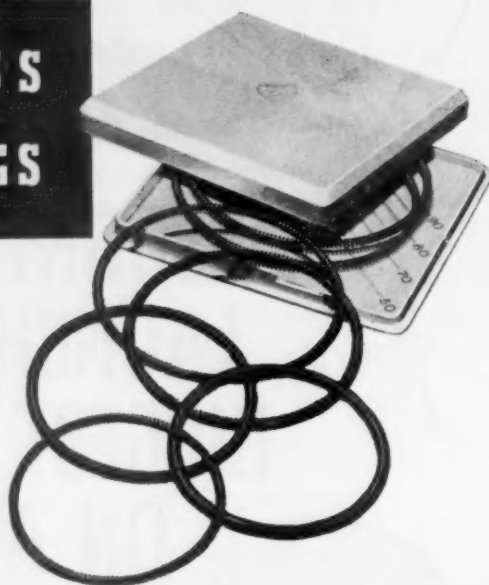
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nal advocacy that the Friendly Societies' dispensaries should be taxed when they trade openly. Noted.

**P.A.A.—9/11/54.**—Enclosing copy of report of meeting of the Association Executive, held in Melbourne October 29. It was resolved to protest against any movement which would divorce Section O from the Pharmaceutical Organisations. It was recommended to the P.A.A. that the Association's conference should always coincide with meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S., as this would render the organisation of Section O more easily accomplished.

**Mr. A. E. Parry, Gundagai—22/11/54.**—Thanking the Guild for forwarding price lists so promptly. Advising that his shop was deliberately destroyed by fire by the person who robbed it. Stating that he hopes other chemists have more foresight and take extra cover for insurance of Christmas stock. He lost about £2000 above his insurance. Noted.

**Leichhardt, Petersham and Annandale Chemists' Association—7/12/54.**—Deplored lack of N.S.W. representation on the Federal Executive of the Guild. Discussion took place concerning this letter.

Mr. Jordan said the meeting had been most hostile at the fact that N.S.W. was not represented on the Federal Executive.

**Mr. T. B. Evans—7/12/54.**—Re purchasing property—should be in the name of the F.P.S. Guild of Australia. Noted.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

### Federal Delegate's Report.

**Meeting of Federal Council held October 1954.** — Mr. Smith said that copies of the minutes had been circulated.

**Special Meeting of Federal Council to be held February 14.** — Mr. Smith said that Guild House would be officially opened.

It was resolved that Messrs. L. W. Smith and W. F. Pinerua should attend the special meeting of Federal Council as delegates from New South Wales. Mr. Smith to be the voting delegate.

**Determination under Section 99 of the National Health Act.** — Mr. Smith said that the resolution passed by Federal Council did not appear to have been acted upon.

It was decided to enquire the steps which had been taken and the result.

**New Member Elected.** — Taylor, Eric.

**Honorary Membership.** — Thomas, Keith. (Conferred upon Mr. Thomas by Federal Council at meeting held October 1954.)

Resolved to record Mr. Thomas' Honorary Membership in our register.

**Removals.** — McNamara, D. J.; Condon, Gavin.

### REPORTS OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

#### A. Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.

**"Kleenex" — Reductions in Margins.** — It was decided to publish in the "Guild Service Bulletin" and also in "Gilseal News," an article pointing out that "Kleenex" does not warrant display space in the pharmacy in view of the low profit margin, 18.5 per cent.

**Kodak Month—Report of its splendid success by Mr. K. Allen, Kodak Sales Manager.** — The secretary said the letter from Mr. Allen would be published in "Gilseal News."

**Merchandising Months, 1955.** — Mr. Feller said that Mr. Ross had intimated the nature of some merchandising months he had arranged and in return the secretary had duly advised Mr. Ross of the months arranged in New South Wales by the State Branch Committee.

It was decided not to distribute with the Bulletin a pamphlet prepared and printed by Nicholas Pty. Ltd. in an attempt to boost up the sale of Akta-Vite as an icy cold drink.

**Peter Reuben, Engadine.** — A handbill distributed by a Mr. Reuben was produced which advertised Heinz Strained Foods. It contained a line reading: "For the next two weeks—free—tin of Heinz Junior Baby Food will be given to each customer returning this pamphlet."

It was decided to instruct Mr. Reuben to desist immediately from this form of price cutting and to give an undertaking that he would not indulge in any similar stunt.

**Issue of P.P. List.** — It was reported that the List had been issued.

**Issue of Retail Price List.** — It was advised that the price list was in the printers' hands.

#### C. Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing.

**Chloromycetin — Price Reduction.** — The secretary read a letter from Parke Davis & Co. dated January 6, 1955, advising that although Chloromycetin Capsules and Palmitate were reduced in price as from January 1, 1955, without notice, the chemists had been invoiced at these reduced prices since December 1, 1954.

The secretary said that this was not the same as one month's notice from the Government.

It was decided to take up this matter with the Federal Secretary.

**Mr. R. J. Saunders, Penrith.** wrote, pointing out it is impossible for a chemist to check whether the two P.B. scripts for the same item have been prescribed on the same day for the one person if such prescriptions are presented on different days for dispensing.

It was decided to refer this matter to the Federal Secretary for appropriate action.



# SERPASIL IN INJECTABLE FORM

Research carried out in the laboratories of Ciba resulted in the isolation of Serpasil, the active antihypertensive principle of the Rauwolfia plant.

Certain technical difficulties having been overcome, Ciba has now succeeded in putting up Serpasil as an injection. This means that the active antihypertensive principle of Rauwolfia—freed from the ballast substances that accompany crude root or extract—is now available to the doctor for the first time in parenteral form.

Parenteral Serpasil is indicated where a rapid onset of action is desirable: initiation of treatment in hypertension, cases resistant to oral medication, acute hypertensive crises, toxæmias of pregnancy, etc.

The usual single dose is one ampoule of 1 mg., while the recommended daily dosage by injection is 2 mg. The normal route is the intramuscular one, but slow intravenous injections can be given where this is regarded as essential. The patient should be kept in bed during parenteral treatment with Serpasil.

For ambulant patients, tablets remain the treatment of choice.

*Each ampoule of 1 c.c. contains 1 mg. of Serpasil. The ampoules are available in boxes of 5 and 20*

LONG-ACTING TESTOSTERONE

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TESTOSTERONE

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PROPIONATE

Costs the same as Testosterone Propionate B.P.  
m.g. for m.g. Consequently—

### IT LOWERS TREATMENT COSTS

One weekly injection of 50 mg. T.P.P.-Organon replaces adequately three to four 25 mg. injections of testosterone propionate during the same period.

#### ★ A Pharmaceutical Benefit Item.

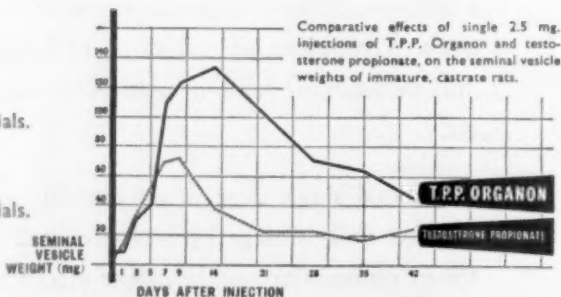
Packs:

10 mg. per c.c.

Boxes of 3 x 1 c.c. ampoules or 5 c.c. vials.

50 mg. per c.c.

Boxes of 3 x 1 c.c. ampoules or 5 c.c. vials.



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Longer acting and much more potent than Testosterone Propionate—  
fewer injections required—treatment simplified—cost greatly lowered

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**Addition of Pharmaceutical Benefits to the P.B. List.** — It was decided to write to the Federal Secretary protesting against the loose method by which P.B. items are added to the list.

The committee considered that any P.B. item approved for addition to the P.B. list should be available through all wholesalers throughout the Commonwealth.

It was decided to also protest against Boots Viules, 1/6th dozen as the prescribed limit, when the Viules are packed in 6's only.

#### Correspondence.

**A.N.Z.A.A.S.—Circular No. 1.** — Setting out information re 31st meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S., Melbourne, August 17-24, 1955. The circular No. 1 was handed to Mr. Smith to complete. Mr. Smith was appointed as the N.S.W. Guild Delegate to attend the conference.

**Mr. T. B. Evans—10.12.54.** — Enclosing copy of Indemnity Agreement between the General X-Ray Co. Pty. Ltd. and the Guild, re Gilseal Lamps. Received.

**Mr. T. B. Evans—20.12.54** — Forwarding details of the voting at the previous two elections of the Federal Treasurer. Noted.

**Mr. T. B. Evans—23.12.54.** — Advising that the Federal President has decided to convene a special meeting of the Federal Council at Melbourne on February 14 and 15, 1955. Noted.

**Poisons Advisory Committee—10.12.54** — Advising certain decisions had been reached by the Committee regarding (1) Storage of poisons in the pharmacy; (2) Labelling, Regulation 21; (3) Complexities. Noted.

**Mr. K. Attiwill—4.1.55.** — Requesting full details of holiday service given by chemists to the community over the Christmas and New Year holidays. Received.

**Mr. K. Attiwill—4.1.55.** — Advising that Mr. Ivan Thompson appreciated the care and thought in arrangements made for his reception while in Sydney when he disembarked from the Oronsay. Received.

**Mr. L. J. McCarthy** — Detailing experiences when attempting to secure certain medicines for Mrs. Tebay from a chemist of Manly.

After discussion, Mr. Smith said he would interview Mr. X, of Manly, to ascertain his version of the affair, in due course.

#### General.

**"Gilseal" Baby Rusks.**—It was suggested the retail price should be increased to 2/6 in order to give a better profit margin. The matter was referred to the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee for discussion.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

## VICTORIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

#### State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

**Mr. Lindsay C. George** has purchased the pharmacy of N. J. Hobbs & Son at Yackandandah.

**Mr. W. M. T. Parry** will be opening a pharmacy at 143 Carinish road, Clayton, about January 31.

**Miss N. G. Adams** will be leaving on the "Iberia" on February 5 for London. She expects to spend about nine months abroad, and will visit the Continent.

**Miss Shirley Hamon** has returned after being in New Zealand for some months, and is acting as reliever for Mrs. Wilma Quinton, 57 Glenferrie Road, Malvern.

**Miss E. F. Millar** left on the "Caledonian" for London on November 23. The route travelled will take in Noumea, Tahiti, Panama Canal and Madeira. Miss Millar

For BROMIDES, IODIDES, CAFFEINE, BARBITURATES, HORMONES, ACIDS and all Fine Pharmaceutical, Industrial and Agricultural Chemicals and Oils.

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SWATS, ETC., AND OTHER OBSOLETE METHODS

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**KILLS** All flies, fleas, moths, ants, cockroaches,  
silverfish and other similar types of  
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QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham  
Street, Brisbane.

(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchhill Building (1st floor),  
61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.

(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College, St.  
Georges Terrace, Perth.

(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell).

## VICTORIA (Continued)

expects to spend about 12 months abroad, and will visit the Continent.

Mr. Reginald Eymers is leaving Melbourne in March for a visit to the United Kingdom. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Eymers and will be away for approximately six or seven months.

### MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: DECEMBER AND JANUARY LISTS.

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy	
Aanensen, P.	U.F.S. Dispensary	Moonee Ponds
Allan, G. A.	C. M. Davies	Morwell
Benporath, L.	U.F.S. Dispensary	Fitzroy
	R. A. O'Connor	Melbourne
	J. V. Kennedy	Melbourne
Costiff, P. B.	S. R. Chandler	East Brunswick
Edwards, E. H.	L. G. Woolcock	Camberwell
Edwards, H. E.	H. W. Hanton	Frankston
Everett, C. D.	Miss Fisher	Tallangatta
Gallagher, J. F.	R. B. Lumley	Windsor
Golding, Z. J.	Victor Pharmacy	North Richmond
	G. L. Stott	Rosanna
	F. W. Johnson	Northcote
Hall, K. R.	K. E. Hartley	Warragul
Halprin, M.	J. G. Bloore	Brunswick
	D. W. F. Bourne	Coburg
Hammond, Miss		
A. E.	Miss M. Brooke	Glenferrie
Hayes, R. A.	Pardey & Co.	Geelong
Hookey, N. H.	Norris & Co.	Prahran
Hornby, B. C.	Elliott	Wynyard, Tas.
	H. E. F. Harvie	Hawthorn
Lang, I. D.	H. A. Bullock	Newmarket
Leaman, J.	J. Boltin	Footscray
McFarlane, R. A.	Guthenther's Pharmacy	Numurkah
	W. J. Shaw	Moe
Morris, C. M.	Pardey & Co.	Geelong
	L. J. Premier	Yallourn
O'Dea, T. F.	A. W. Callister	Kooyong
O'Donnell, B. D.	V. M. Meagher	Brunswick
	Warragul Hospital	Warragul
	A. D. Edmonston	Murrumbidgee
	V. Say	Benalla
Raven, F.	E.F. & A.M. Hayes	Heidelberg
Ryall, F. R.	R. N. Dorien	Mitcham
	K. J. Shoebridge	Mt. Beauty
Roberts, M. C.	T. P. Lane	Daylesford
Stredwick, R. E.		
Schumacher, Miss	Miss M. Rollison	Romsey
B.	Miss A. Hornsey	Moonee Ponds
Stephen, Miss L.		
A.	R. S. Anderson	Lakes Entrance
Thompson, Miss L.	V. Say	Benalla
Vale, A. F. W.	U.F.S. Dispensary	Glenhuntly
Younes, Miss C.		
D.	N. D. Myers	Thornbury
Aanensen, P.	T. V. Payne	Hartwell
Barrow, J.	G. L. Belleville	Fitzroy
Bartie, J.	M. Isaac	East Brighton
Benporath, L.	A. R. Birrell	Malvern
Caldwell, Miss D.	L. G. Rowbottom	Newport
Caldwell, Miss D.	R. G. Goble	Footscray
Caldwell, Miss D.	H. Rockman	North Fitzroy
Edgerton, Miss M.		
J.	A. R. O'Connor	Melbourne
Fraser, Miss J.	G. I. Heilbronn	Sunshine
Golding, Z. J.	P. J. O'Neill	Northcote
Hammond, Miss		
A. E.	E. R. Clark	Clayton
Leaman, J.	J. W. B. Pedley	Yarraville
Leaman, J.	F. A. O'Connor	Moonee Ponds
Lemmon, H. N.	R. Hiddlestone	Murchison
Lemmon, H. N.	G. G. Beckingsale	Rochester





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Bird*

**means  
business !**



**Growing  
BIGGER and  
BIGGER  
every year!**

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**YOU and JOHNSON'S** means  
business!*

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Takes his job seriously, does old Doc. Stork . . . and why not? After all, he's been in business a very long time, and he's still delivering new babies every minute of every day.

That means business, if you like, because all babies know that some of the nicest things about this new world of theirs are the things that Johnson's make: Baby Powder, Baby Cream, Baby Oil, Baby Soap . . . all so comfort-giving, so happy-making. No wonder they are products that sell *fastest* and sell continuously.

Get **YOUR** full share of this growing business, too! Display *all* your Johnson's Baby Products *together*, because that's how they work best and sell most rapidly.



**Johnson's  
BABY PRODUCTS**

## Pre-fabbed Fittings

### Invite EXTRA Sales BY Self- Selection

(All units shown in beautiful wood, hard-polished for long wear — or painted to harmonise with your store.)

FEATURES of this Buckridge-designed store fitting (seen in Mr. C. Paull's pharmacy, East Darling) are: ● All units shown can be bought pre-fabbed, in 6-ft. section. ● They are pieced together in the shop. ● Shelves adjustable to 1-in. centres with metal clips. ● Shelving bays admit peg-board for special displays.



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# Managers and Relievers—(Continued).

Lemmon, H. N.	J. L. Maher	Beechworth
Mann, D.	W. A. Balzary	Richmond
Marshall, Mrs. B.	F. G. A. Long	Mont Albert
McCann, E. M.	C. P. Lang	Kerang
Morter, Miss D.	J. E. Coates	Thornbury
Morrison, Miss I.	E. S. Bradley	Footscray
Pickford, W. G.	B. A. Geddes	Carlton
Powell, J. L.	A. N. Dean	Hawthorn
Raven, F.	C. P. Lang	Kerang
Schumacher, Miss B.	Mrs. P. A. Crawford	Essendon
Shaw, A.	G. E. A. Taylor	Ballarat
Sheffield, D. H.	J. F. Shannon	Warragul
Smith, Miss M.	A. V. E. Coates	Melbourne
Stott, Mrs.	Heine's Pharmacy	Caulfield
Sutcliffe, H.	G. E. McConville	Melbourne
Tattam, D. W.	R. Hutchins	Kew
Tighe, R. J.	E. J. Wilson	Wangaratta
Tighe, R. J.	J. M. Sloan	Mortlake

Mr. L. C. George has resigned his position as manager of Miss W. A. Brady's pharmacy, Ballarat road, Footscray, and Mr. M. Peeler has been appointed in his place.

Mr. D. S. Jones has resigned his position as manager of Mr. J. E. Clementson's pharmacy, East Preston, and has accepted a position as manager, W. B. Perry & Son, Murrumbidgee.

Miss E. M. Monteith has terminated her appointment with Mr. G. B. Wild, Ararat, and is now employed by Mr. V. Gemmola, Ballarat.

Mr. G. W. Naismith has accepted a position with Mr. A. C. Taylor, Seddon.

Miss A. Tyrer has accepted a position at the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

## Business Changes.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Beresford-Long have moved their pharmacy from 544 to 548 Murray road, West Preston.

Mr. R. W. Sanders, Frankston, has appointed Mr. P. M. Ashley manager in place of Mr. M. F. Gregory.

Misses H. R. Macintosh and M. B. Ramsay have moved their pharmacy from 1939 to 1933 Malvern road, Darling.

Mr. F. V. Corbett has moved from 198 to 196 Bellair street, Kensington.

Mr. Carl Harvey has taken Mr. J. M. Byrne into partnership at Victoria street, North Melbourne.

Mr. G. I. Heilbronn has closed his branch pharmacy at Morton Arcade, Sunshine.

Mr. J. T. Morris has terminated his position as manager of Guenther's pharmacy, Numurkah.

Mr. W. F. Libbis has resigned his position as manager, Hanton's pharmacy, Seaford, and has opened a pharmacy at 126 Balcombe road, Mentone.

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:

Mrs. M. Hylston, at 581 Centre road, East Bentleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Brown, at Cleveland road, Jordanville.

Mr. D. P. A. Mayson, 2 Frederick street, Newtown, Geelong.

Mr. A. Kranz, 183 Little Collins street, Melbourne.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:

Purchaser.

Mr. J. McPherson, from P. S. Mylecharane, Box Hill.

Mr. I. P. Walker, from Estate H. L. Kittle, Carrum.

Mr. J. B. Russo, from E. A. Lansdown, Keilor East.

Mr. D. J. DeMaria from J. W. Digby, Carlton.

Mr. L. G. Woolcock from B. F. Huntsman, Camberwell.

Mr. L. C. George, from N. J. A. Hobbs & Son, Yackandandah.

Messrs. N. J. A. Hobbs & Son from Mrs. A. E. Grant, Kilmore.

Mr. J. T. De Ravin, from Mrs. V. E. Tate, Toorak.

Mr. I. A. F. Maclean, from E. M. McCann, West Heidelberg.

Mrs. W. L. Schwartz has taken over the pharmacy of her late father at Stawell, but still uses the business name of L. C. Langsford.

## PHARMACY BOARD ANNUAL ELECTION.

Messrs. Samuel James Baird, Nigel Charles Manning and Alexander Washington McGibbony, the three retiring members of the Pharmacy Board, have been re-elected unopposed for a further period of three years from February 7, 1955.

## SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS, VICTORIA

The concluding meeting of the year was in the form of a film evening on November 24, which had been arranged by Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd.

A good attendance of hospital pharmacists enjoyed the films provided, and afterwards a buffet supper was served.

The President, Mr. I. V. Franks, voiced the thanks of the Association to Mr. G. R. Davies, a Director of Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd., for having arranged the evening's entertainment at very short notice.

## PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL TO MEET AT ST. ARNAUD

Arrangements are in progress for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to hold its monthly meeting on the first Wednesday in March at St. Arnaud. This follows an invitation to the Council, among other business and professional bodies, to assemble at St. Arnaud during the centenary year of that town.

The St. Arnaud "Mercury," December 10, 1954, notes that the centenary festival committee had been advised that the Council had accepted the invitation.

The Council meeting will take place on the afternoon on Wednesday, March 2, 1955. In the evening there will be a general meeting of chemists within the district.

All chemists, their assistants and apprentices, will be invited to attend.

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## VICTORIA (Continued)

### COLLEGE OF PHARMACY — 1955 SESSION

All classes in the College will be filled to capacity in 1955.

In recent years the number of applications for admission has considerably exceeded the number of places available and enrolments have been made to the extent of accommodation available.

In 1954 there were approximately 140 students in each of the four years of the Course; this taxed the accommodation and the staff to the limit.

Some 350 applications for admission for First Year 1955 have been received and will be dealt with by a Selection Committee, whose recommendations will be announced to the Council about the middle of February.

Third and Fourth Year lectures will commence on February 13 and the official Opening Ceremony will take place at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, February 23. The guest speaker will be Sir Ian Clunies Ross, B.V.Sc., Chairman of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

### COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

#### Fellowship Course.

During session 1955 courses will be conducted in the following subjects:—

Bacteriology.

History of Pharmacy.

Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs and Medicinal Substances.

Lectures commence early in March. Time tables, text book lists and other information may be obtained on application to the Dean.

### FELLOWSHIP COURSE: SESSION 1954

#### Annual Examinations—Pass Lists.

##### Bacteriology:

Passed with distinction—K. G. Walton.

Passed—Judith Munday, M. Kerby, Dawn Sayers, E. B. Dean, R. Muir, K. G. Smith.

##### History of Pharmacy:

Passed with distinction—S. W. Hayes.

Passed—P. Burrell, W. J. Lang, K. G. Smith, Alison MacKenzie, R. Muir, J. Delzoppo.

##### Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs and Medicinal Substances:

Passed with distinction—J. B. Dean.

Passed—Margaret Barfield, R. Muir, J. Winson.

### PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

#### Final Examination — November/December 1954.

List of successful candidates:

Miss H. S. Aberdeen, Miss H. J. Aitken, J. Barrow, Miss E. N. Baxter, Miss S. J. Bowman, B. L. Casey, Miss E. B. Cohen, B. J. Daniell, Miss M. T. Evans, I. W. Gilmour, Miss J. A. Griffin, D. Halprin, Miss A. E. Horner, W. D. Iliffe, H. B. S. James, Miss H. D. Kennett, M. R. Lee, R. M. Linton, E. Lipa, D. C. Lumsden, Miss H. M. Macgibbon, A. Michael, C. W. Morris, Miss D. M. McDonald, L. G. McKenzie, S. H. Nelson, G. M. Oscar, Miss J. E. Oulton, Miss P. E. Praetz, I. K. Ramsay, J. B. Rewell, H. Shnider, Miss N. L. Spence, J. C. Spencer, N. R. Standfield, D. I. Stewart, Miss C. R. Taylor, W. S. Titcher, C. W. Trethowan, Miss A. G. J. Tyrer, Miss B. M. Wood, Mrs. P. Woodgate.

#### Intermediate Examination — Pass List.

Miss D. K. Aldred, B. M. Arnall, Miss J. V. Ashmore, Miss J. R. Atkinson, J. F. Baird, P. H. Bath, J. W. Bayliss, K. A. Beckefeld, D. R. Benton, J. R. Beovich,

T. H. Beyer, A. R. Bodinnar, R. D. Briggs, A. J. Bromley, Miss W. E. Caldwell, L. D. Caplan, E. Carson, A. J. Cockerott, W. J. Collett, Miss B. J. Cooke, R. S. Cope, G. L. Curtis, Miss C. Delbridge, Miss C. W. Eskdale, Miss J. Farrie, G. G. Gallagher, D. W. Garde, S. Goldring, Miss P. F. Green, K. K. Greenwood, Miss J. A. Gregory, P. Gross, Miss M. L. Groves, Miss S. Hanton, R. T. Hawksley, M. J. Immergluck, M. Jablonski, J. A. Jacono, Miss R. A. Jarvis, Miss J. M. Jennings, Miss M. E. Johnson, C. I. Jonas, L. J. Kausman, Miss E. M. Klvac, J. E. Knight, Miss P. E. Levy, H. M. Lilburne, A. I. K. Lloyd, Miss M. M. Lossell, W. G. Marsh, D. C. Matthews, H. Miller, D. R. Moore, W. T. Morritz, S. C. McBride, B. H. McDonald, Miss S. M. McDonald, J. A. McKercher, Miss H. Noack, Miss A. F. Olney, B. R. Pearce, J. J. Perrett, Miss P. G. Rabie, P. W. Richards, Miss E. Rinks, Miss M. P. Roberts, V. J. Rogers, Miss S. Rose, D. M. Rutherford, Miss E. J. Sanderson, Miss J. I. Shiell, A. E. J. Simmonds, Miss P. M. Singleton, W. J. Skewes, P. Stone, V. S. Strangio, Miss E. Taylor, K. C. Thurecht, R. N. Van Den Berg, B. J. Wallace, R. J. Watson, N. F. Werner, Miss E. Whittaker, H. R. Wilkinson, I. T. Wilkinson, P. S. Willers, L. M. Wilson, V. Wilson, I. H. Yule.

### VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

#### Prize List, 1954.

##### First Year.

Harry Shillinglaw Scholarship, Jennifer Hoggart.

Thomas Bevan Jones Prize, Isabel Simmons.

H. T. Tompsitt Memorial Scholarships, metropolitan, Abraham Benporath; correspondence, Leigh Rowarth.

H. E. D. Stevens Prize, Margaret Coombe.

Joseph George Prize, Dorothy Rea.

Zal Markov Prize, Leigh Rowarth.

##### Second Year.

Scott-McGibbony Scholarship, Helen Blackman.

Max Pincus Scholarship, Janice Reader.

H. T. Tompsitt Memorial Scholarships, metropolitan, J. R. Fisher; correspondence, 1, Peter Moran; 2, Graeme Smith.

Essay — pharmaceuticals, Gail Hobley.

W. Ramsay (Surgical) Prize, Ann Allen.

##### Third Year.

Gold Medal and Old Content-pibles' Scholarship, A. I. K. Lloyd.

Nicholas Bursaries, Joan Knight, Elaine Whittaker, Judith Shiell.

Silver Medals — Chemistry, A. I. K. Lloyd; botany, Patricia Singleton; materia medica, J. D. R. Waugh; pharmaceuticals, Joan Knight.

Bronze Medal—Chemistry, J. D. R. Waugh; botany, J. D. R. Waugh; materia medica, Elaine Whittaker; pharmaceuticals, Judith Shiell.

President's Prize (Pharmaceuticals), A. R. Bodinnar.

T. E. Turner Memorial Prize, L. J. Kausman.

Sigma Prize (Organic Chemistry), J. R. D. Waugh.

J. H. McRoberts Prize (Pharmaceuticals), I. H. Yule.

John Sambell Prize (Practical Chemistry), J. W. Bayliss.

Mary Sambell Prize (Botany), Margaret Blakeley.

S. J. A. Fripp (Notebooks), first, Wendy Caldwell; second, Wendy Eskdale.

C. G. Imes Memorial Essay Prize, Judith Gregory.

##### Fourth Year

Gold Medal, D. C. Lumsden.

Kodak Prizes, D. C. Lumsden, Athalie Tyrer.

John Grimwade Prize (Pharmaceuticals), C. W. Morris.

J. W. Cochran Prize (Pharmaceuticals), Helen Macgibbon.

H. F. Sambell Prize (Practical Pharmaceuticals), S. H. Nelson.

W. Ramsay (Surgical) Prize in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, H. Shnider.





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## VICTORIA (Continued)

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY PRESIDENT RETURNS.

Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, returned to Australia on December 28, after a nine months' tour overseas to Great Britain, Europe, Canada and U.S.A.

To mark the occasion, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society arranged an informal welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson at the Hotel Windsor on the night of January 6. An enjoyable meal was served buffet style, and there were no formal speeches.

In the course of the evening Mr. Eric Scott, Vice-President of the Society, expressed the pleasure of the other members of the Council in having Mr. Thompson back with them, looking so well after his trip abroad. He personally was glad to see Mr. Thompson back again, as he could now hand over officially the duties of Acting President.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria and Chairman of the Public Relations Secretariat (Mr. Ivan J. Thompson) and Mrs. Thompson, are welcomed at Spencer street station on their return from overseas. Mrs. Thompson is carrying a sheaf of flowers received on her arrival in Sydney from the President of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies (Mr. W. R. Cutler).



L. to R.: Mr. Eric Scott, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Thompson.



L. to R.: Miss Roberts, Mrs. K. G. Attiwill, Mrs. Thompson, Miss MacGillivray.

In his acknowledgment of Mr. Scott's words of welcome, Mr. Thompson said he and Mrs. Thompson had travelled widely, they had seen much and learnt much, but without detracting from anything they had seen or experienced overseas, it was a real pleasure to be home again and to be thus received by their friends in Pharmacy. He expressed his gratitude to Mr. Scott, who had carried on throughout the year as Acting President of the Society, and to the other members of the Council for the support they had given him.

Mr. Thompson said his contacts overseas had been greatly facilitated by the impressions made by other chemists of Victoria who had journeyed abroad in recent years, namely, Mr. Gavin H. Williams, Mr. Leonard Long, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons and Mr. Eric Scott. The speeches made by Mr. Sissons and Mr. Scott before the annual conferences of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain which they attended were still recalled and spoken of in British pharmaceutical circles.

Mrs. Thompson also briefly acknowledged the welcome that had been extended to her, and after informal mingling of the guests at what was a very enjoyable function the gathering dispersed shortly after 10 p.m.

### Press Interview.

In the course of a Press interview ("The Age," 29/12/54) immediately following his return, Mr. Thompson is reported to have said he was convinced that Australian pharmaceutical standards and practices compare "more than favourably" with those overseas.

While abroad Mr. Thompson attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Oxford and studied developments in France and America.

He said that standards maintained by chemists in Victoria left little to be desired, while the "doctor-chemist-patient set-up" was ideally suited to our way of living.

So far as training went, Mr. Thompson said that the concurrent system in force in Victoria—a system under which students received theoretical training at the College of Pharmacy, and practical tuition in pharmacies—had much to commend it over the institutional or university system.

Under this latter system students, particularly those in Britain, received their degrees at a university before beginning practical work in chemists' shops.

"After studying education systems overseas, I was proud of the work being done in the Victorian College of Pharmacy," Mr. Thompson added.

"There is much to say for institutional or university education, and our system may have some disadvantages, but I still feel it is the best, and our standard compares very favourably with that overseas."

Mr. Thompson's impression of various health schemes throughout the world is that the Australian "set-up" is the best.

That of Great Britain was "far too lavish, cumbersome and costly."

Referring to the proposed £300,000 new college of pharmacy, to be commenced next June, Mr. Thompson said he hoped it would help overcome the grave shortage of trained personnel in Victoria, as it would permit an increase in the intake of students from 125 a year to 225.

### FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER TO BE SET IN FORENSIC PHARMACY.

The Pharmacy Board decided in 1954 that, commencing with the November, 1955, Final Examination, a paper on Forensic Pharmacy should be set.

This paper will be known as Section VII (written work). For the guidance of students the syllabus for this examination, adopted by the Board at a meeting held on January 12, 1955, is published hereunder:

### The Medical Act.

Candidates for the examination will be required to have a knowledge of the provisions of the Medical Act

## VICTORIA (Continued)

1928, and Pharmacy Regulations 1930, in so far as they relate to the practice of pharmacy. In particular a knowledge of the provisions of the Medical Act 1928, Part III (Chemists) with special reference to Division 3 (the Pharmaceutical Register); Division 4 (persons entitled to register); and Division 6 (miscellaneous). A knowledge of Part IV of this Act (adoption of the British Pharmacopoeia) and Part V (offences and penalties) is required.

Special attention should be given to Sections 88 and 89 relating to erasure of names from the Pharmaceutical Register; 92, notification of change of address; 95, basic requirements for qualification; 100, definitions; 101, 102, 103, definitions under the Act; 104, recording of prescriptions; 107, illegal carrying on business of pharmaceutical chemist, illegal use of titles.

Candidates will be required also to have a knowledge of the rights and privileges of pharmaceutical chemists prior to 1877, as set out in the statement on this subject issued by the Board.

### The Pharmacy Regulations.

A general knowledge of the provisions of the Pharmacy Regulations 1953, as amended from time to time, with special reference to the provisions relating to registration of apprenticeship, cancellation, duties of employers in relation to provision of equipment and books, registration of chemists, issue of certificates of identity, removal of names from the Pharmaceutical Register, the recording of prescriptions, dispensing of medicines, the duties of executors and trustees, conditions relating to the notification of appointment of managers and relievers, the display of names of proprietors or partners when pharmacy is conducted under a business name.

### The Poisons Acts.

A detailed knowledge of the provisions of the Poisons Acts 1928, 1930 and 1951 and the Poisons Regulations 1930, is required. Special importance is attached to the conditions relating to the packaging, labelling and conditions of sale generally of substances and preparations included in Parts I, II and III of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928, and in Schedule IV. Particular attention should be paid to the following provisions: The issue of licences as general dealers in poisons and licences to sell poisonous substances; the main provisions concerning labelling, as set out in Section 8 of the 1928 Act; entry in Poisons Register; sales of poison by correspondence and by telegram; sale of poison to persons under 18 years of age or unknown to the seller; colouring of strychnine and arsenic; safe custody of poisons; exemption of certain poisons referred to in Sections 16 and 17 of the Poisons Act 1928; offences and penalties stated in Section 18; conditions of sale of poisonous substances and preparations; provisions of Division 2, Poisons Act 1928, to control certain narcotic and other substances and preparations; conditions of sale of cyanide of potassium and of methylated spirits; hawking or peddling of poisons (Section 7, Poisons Act 1930); sale of poisons by automatic machines (Section 11); discharge of poisons into drains and illegally laying poison baits (Section 15).

### Poisons Regulations.

The keeping, labelling and selling of poisons.

The poisons cupboard, modified labelling for containers of poisons for internal use; specification of the poisons bottle; containers for disinfectants; requirements relating to keeping of sale of poisons book; the regulations relating to containers, labelling and sale of poisonous substances; regulations relating to the sale and disposal of methylated spirits and the sale and distribu-

tion of cyanide of potassium; conditions of sale of poisons by correspondence.

### The Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

Persons authorised to be in possession or to deal in dangerous drugs; possession and use of dangerous drugs in hospitals and in aircraft; provisions relating to the manufacture of dangerous drugs and sale of dangerous drugs by wholesale; withdrawal of authorities; the supplying and procuring of dangerous drugs with particular reference to the form of a valid prescription; the classes of persons authorised to order or prescribe dangerous drugs; the recording of transactions in dangerous drugs, cancellation and other procedures in relation to the prescription when dispensed; the storage and custody of dangerous drugs; labelling of containers; delivery to messengers; provisions relating to the supply of dangerous drugs for use in ships and for first-aid treatment in factories; the preservation of books and documents relating to transactions in dangerous drugs; specific and general exemptions from the schedule.

### Specified Drugs.

The provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations relating to Specified Drugs, and in particular the sections relating to illegal possession, the conditions under which specified drugs may be supplied or dispensed, supply of preparations of specified drugs for veterinary purposes by chemists, general dealers in poisons and others; special requirements relating to prescribing of certain specified drugs by dentists; cancellation and marking of prescriptions for specified drugs after dispensing; exemptions from the schedule of specified drugs.

### Potent Drugs.

The provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations relating to the sale and supply of Potent Drugs.

The supply of Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs for persons suffering from chronic or malignant disease or epilepsy.

### The Health Act 1928, Part 12 (Foods, Substances and Articles).

Division 1 (Adulterated, contaminated and fraudulent preparations).

Division 4 (packages and labels).

Division 5 (purchase and analysis).

Division 6 (composition of the foods standards committee).

### Regulations and Standards for Foods and Drugs, Part III—(Drugs, Medicines and Medicinal Preparations).


Candidates will be required to have a good knowledge of the provisions of this part of the regulations, and in particular the references to the adoption of the B.P., the B.P.C. and the A.P.F. as standards; the prohibition of certain claims in relation to proprietary medicines, declaration of poisons, labelling requirements, special standards for certain drugs and medicines.

A knowledge of the provisions of the Food Cleanliness Regulations insofar as they relate to the sale of drugs and medicines and the premises in which drugs and medicines are sold is required.

### Proprietary Medicines Act.

The main provisions of the Proprietary Medicines Act and of the Stock Medicines Act with regard to conditions relating to and the procedure for registration of medicines for human use and for animal use.





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## VICTORIA (Continued)

### Venereal Diseases Act and Regulations.

A knowledge of this Act and the Regulations insofar as they concern the supply and dispensing of medicines for the treatment of venereal disease.

### The National Health Act.

A knowledge of the fundamental provisions of the National Health Act and the Regulations relating to the supply of Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioner Medical Benefits will be required.

### Weights and Measures Act.

The provisions of the Weights and Measures Act and the Regulations made thereunder relating to weights and measures used by pharmaceutical chemists.

The provisions of the Fungicides Act and the Regulations insofar as they relate to the sale of preparations by pharmaceutical chemists.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Spirits Act and Regulations dealing with the sale and use of alcohol and various grades of methylated spirit.

The provisions of the Labour and Industry Act relating to the practice of pharmacy. Special attention should be given to those provisions relating to opening and closing hours, holidays and the conditions under which prescriptions may be dispensed outside ordinary trading hours.

The sections of the Postal Regulations dealing with bacteriological specimens, drugs, liquids and fatty substances, ointments, opium, pills, poisons, powders and prohibited articles.

Prohibition of import and export of drugs and medicines as set out in the prohibited imports and prohibited exports regulations. The provisions of the law relating to the sale of medicated wine and other fermented or spirituous liquors; the sale, advertising and display of contraceptives.

The provisions of the Vermin Destroyers (Rat-poison) Regulations 1954.

### WAGES BOARD DETERMINATIONS.

#### Revised Rates.

The following revised rates of wages, published in recent issues of the Government Gazette, are reprinted for general information.

The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay period in November, 1954.

#### SHOPS BOARD No. 6 (CHEMISTS).

##### (a) Apprentices.

##### Wages Per Week of 40 Hours.

	s.	d.
1st year	49	6
2nd year	66	0
3rd year	90	0
4th year	111	0
5th year	163	6

##### Proportion.

(In any shop or place.)

One apprentice to one or more than one worker receiving not less than the minimum wage:

Provided that in any shop within the metropolitan district, an additional apprentice who is indentured and has served the first and second years of his apprenticeship outside the said metropolitan district, and who is attending lectures at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, may be employed notwithstanding that the proportion of apprentices above fixed is thereby exceeded by one.

##### (b) Juvenile Workers.

In any pharmacy one Juvenile worker (i.e., a female shop assistant, not engaged in dispensing or compound-

ing medicines, drugs or medicinal preparations, and who is under 21 years of age), may be employed at the following rates, viz.:-

##### Wages Per Week of 40 Hours.

	s.	d.
16 years of age	46	0
17 years of age	72	6
18 years of age	80	0
19 years of age	97	6
20 years of age	111	6

##### (c) Other Employees.

##### Wages Per Week of 40 Hours.

	Males	Females
Manager Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e., a qualified pharmaceutical chemist in sole control of a shop and who is responsible for general buying and all necessary business carried out therein	£18 12 0	£15 13 6
Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e., a qualified pharmaceutical chemist who is responsible to the Pharmacy Board, but who is not responsible for general buying or all necessary business carried out in the shop	17 5 6	14 7 0
Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e., a qualified pharmaceutical chemist other than a Manager Pharmaceutical Chemist or a Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist	15 19 6	13 1 0
Unregistered Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e., a person who has not qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist, but who has completed his or her apprenticeship as recognised by the Pharmacy Board	13 12 0	10 13 6
Shop Assistant, i.e., a female employee engaged in selling medicines, drugs or medicinal preparations, but not engaged in dispensing or compounding same	—	9 11 0
A relieving Pharmaceutical Chemist called upon to relieve the proprietor or manager of a chemist's shop shall be deemed to be, and be paid at the rate provided for a Manager Pharmaceutical Chemist whilst so required to act.		

### DISPENSARIES BOARD.

#### Apprentices and Juvenile Workers.

##### Wages Per Week of 40 Hours.

##### (a) Apprentices.

	s.	d.
1st six months' experience	45	0
2nd six months' experience	69	0
3rd six months' experience	92	9
4th six months' experience	116	3
5th six months' experience	140	0
6th six months' experience	183	9
7th six months' experience	185	0
8th six months' experience	230	0

##### Other Employees.

##### Wages Per Week of 40 Hours.

	s.	d.
Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist	364	0
Assistant Pharmaceutical Chemist	324	0
Unqualified Assistant	306	0
Female Shop Assistant not engaged in dispensing or compounding medicines, drugs or medicinal preparations		
(i) With less than 3½ years' experience in a dispensary	194	0
(ii) All others	205	0

# VICTORIA (Continued)

Wages Per Week of 40 Hours.

## (b) Juvenile Workers.

	% of Basic Wage.	Weekly Rate.	War Loading.	Total Weekly Wage.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1st 6 months' experience	19	44 6	0 6	45 0
2nd 6 months' experience	24	56 0	1 0	57 0
3rd 6 months' experience	33	77 0	1 3	78 3
4th 6 months' experience	42	98 6	1 9	100 3
5th 6 months' experience	48	112 6	2 0	114 6
6th 6 months' experience	57	133 6	2 3	135 9
7th 6 months' experience	66	154 6	2 6	157 0
8th 6 months' experience	75	175 6	3 0	178 6

and thereafter the appropriate rate prescribed herein under the heading "Other Employees."

## Proportion (In Any Place).

(a) Apprentices. One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than 324/- per week.

(b) Juvenile Workers. One juvenile worker (i.e. a shop assistant not engaged in dispensing or compounding medicines, drugs or medicinal preparations, and who is under the age of 21 years) may be employed in any dispensary.

Clauses, other than clause 2, of the said Determination shall remain in force.

## HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS' BOARD.

### Apprentices.

Wages Per Week of 40 Hours.

1st year's experience	£3 1 0
2nd year's experience	5 10 0
3rd year's experience	7 19 0
4th year's experience	10 6 0
5th year's experience	12 9 0

Proportion: One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than the minimum wage.

When the term of apprenticeship is four years, and the apprentice has not been successful in completing his examinations, he may, with the permission of the Secretary for Labour and Industry and the Pharmacy Board, be bound for a further period not exceeding one year.

### Other Employees.

Wages Per Week of 40 Hours.

#### Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist—

(i.e., a pharmaceutical chemist in charge of the pharmacy department of a hospital)

(a) where four or more full time pharmaceutical chemists are normally employed £25 2 0

(b) where two or three full time pharmaceutical chemists are normally employed 23 7 0

(c) where he is the only pharmaceutical chemist employed 22 12 0

Senior Pharmaceutical Chemist 21 2 0

Where three or more full time pharmaceutical chemists are normally employed, one shall be a Senior Pharmaceutical Chemist, and shall take charge of the pharmacy department during the absence of the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist.

#### Other Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemist—

1st year's experience as such 217 12 0

2nd year's experience as such 18 7 0

3rd year's experience as such 19 2 0

Thereafter 20 2 0

Clauses, other than clause 2, of the said Determination shall remain in force.

## PHARMACY BOARD

## Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on January 12, at 10 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President), in the chair; Messrs. A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony and the Registrar.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the letters submitted included the following:—

From the Australian Dental Association, submitting the names of office-bearers appointed for 1955.

To a firm of accountants, advising that the Board would not issue licences to sell Dangerous Drugs by wholesale in respect of several companies registered with pharmaceutical chemists as principal shareholders and governing directors.

To a chemist, advising that his application for permission to purchase additional supplies of Morphine Hydrochloride, totalling 7 oz., for manufacture of a proprietary medicine had not been approved. Recommended that he apply for stocks as required from time to time, and that he discuss with a member of the Board a proposal for using an alternative to Morphine Hydrochloride.

To a candidate at the November, 1954, Intermediate Examination, advising that the Board was unable to reconsider its earlier decision of exclusion until November, 1955.

To the manager of a hospital and to the chemists in practice in a country town, setting out the requirements of the regulations in regard to the supply of Dangerous and Specified Drugs for hospital patients, and intimating that action would be taken if the requirements were not observed.

To the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, advising that two members of the Board would confer with him on the subject of tolerances for beam scales used in dispensing.

To the manufacturer and distributor of an ant destroyer, stating that the Board was not prepared to recommend amendment of the regulations, which required entry in the sale of poisons book of sales of preparations containing Thallium.

To a wholesale company, advising that the Board could not at present recommend modification of requirements in regard to distribution of veterinary ointments containing aureomycin.

From a number of candidates, requesting reports on Preliminary, Intermediate and Final Examination papers submitted by them. The Registrar said the examiners had been requested to furnish the reports.

From a chemist, asking under what conditions Dangerous Drugs could be supplied to a Bush Nursing Hospital which held an authority to have possession of Dangerous Drugs. An appropriate reply was sent, giving details of the regulations.

The packers of a proprietary preparation of poison wrote seeking information regarding the specifications for colour of such preparations under the Red Poisons Regulations. Inquiry directed to Department of Agriculture.

To the Department of Health, forwarding redraft of Pharmaceutical Register for 1955, for publication in the Government Gazette.

From an apprentice, requesting that time spent by him in National Service Training at an R.A.A.F. medical establishment be counted as part of apprenticeship. After full consideration, the Board resolved that the request be not granted.

From a pharmaceutical chemist in Saskatchewan, Canada, inquiring re requirements for registration in Victoria. The Registrar was instructed to write to the inquirer, asking for further details of Canadian course.

Christmas and New Year greetings were received from Pharmacy Boards and many kindred organisations.



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**of conventional analgesics**

**especially when**

**prolonged medication is indicated**

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## VICTORIA (Continued)

tions. The Registrar reported that similar greetings had been sent out by the Board.

The correspondence submitted was formally received.

**Formal Business.**—The following formal business was dealt with:—

**Applications for Registration.**—Bryan Lewis Casey, Wilfred Douglas Iliffe, Alan Michael, Stanley Howard Nelson, Joan Evelyn Oulton, Nancy Lillian Spence, John Charles Spencer, Athalie Gloria Joy Tyrer, David Cairns Lumsden, Ian Keith Ramsay, Joseph Barrow, Esther Beverley Cohen, Frank Anderson, Brian James Daniell, Geoffrey Malcolm Oscar, David Lazer Halprin (Final Exam., Vic.).

**Application for Restoration of Names to Register.**—2. (One application was deferred, pending receipt of further information which the Board was seeking.)

**Managers and Relievers Notified.**—42.

**New Pharmacies Opened.**—3.

**Business Changes Notified.**—8.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.**—0.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.**—2.

**Opium Permits Issued.**—8.

**Certificates of Identity Issued.**—4.

**Permit to Purchase Cyanide Issued.**—3.

**Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.**—13.

**Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.**—35.

**Police Reports re Poisonings.**—1 Lithium Citrate—fatal; 1 Arsenic—fatal; 1 Cyanide—fatal.

**Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs.**—10.

**Early Entry—March Final Examination.**—1.

**Request for Review.**—Two overseas chemists, who had previously applied to the Board, and had been advised that they would be required to carry out a three-year course for registration, asked for reconsideration, pointing out that they had now worked in retail pharmacy for 4½ years.

Before dealing with the application it was resolved that the applicants be asked to interview a committee of two members of the Board.

A member of the Board made a suggestion that when applicants from overseas were considered the advice of persons who had qualified in Victoria after gaining European certificates should be called in to assist the Board in assessing standards of diplomas gained in European countries.

**Inspectors' Reports.**—Reports received from Inspector Ahern dealt with the following matters:—

**Illegal Supply—Specified Drugs.**—Two pharmacies were visited in company with representatives of the C.I.B. Drug Bureau, following reports that Specified Drugs had been supplied to a foreigner allegedly claiming to be a doctor, but who actually was not. It was probable that prosecutions would be instituted by the Police Department.

**Alleged Substitution.**—A report was received concerning alleged substitution of ingredients prescribed by a medical practitioner in a country town. After considering the inspector's report, it was resolved that legal proceedings be taken against the chemist concerned.

**Application for D.D. Licence.**—An application was received from a firm of suppliers of rubber goods and chemists' supplies for a licence to sell Dangerous Drugs by wholesale. Inspector Ahern's report was received, and it was resolved that the application be not granted. It was decided also that the firm be advised that proceedings would be taken unless any Dangerous Drugs in hand were returned to the suppliers.

**Investigation Order.**—The Board instructed that investigations be conducted by Inspector Ahern in association with the Police Drug Bureau into the activities of two firms to ascertain if Specified Drugs and Dangerous Drugs were illegally in possession.

**Prescribing by Unauthorised Person.**—A visit had been made by Inspector Ahern and Sergeant-Detective Ritchie to an address from which it was thought a person not qualified as a medical practitioner had been issuing prescriptions for Specified Drugs. The person was not at home at the time of the visit, and there would be a further call.

**Final Examination Results.**—The President reported that as authorised by the Board at the December meeting the results of the November/December Final Examination had been released by him after the conference of examiners. This action was endorsed by the Board.

**Additions to List of Specified Drugs.**—The Registrar tabled formal draft regulations for submission to the Department of Health, giving effect to the Board's direction at an earlier meeting for the addition of several groups of substances to the Sixth Schedule, paragraph 2, Poisons Act 1928 (Specified Drugs).

Draft recommendation for amendment of the item in the Second Schedule, Part II, relating to preparations of chloroform, was tabled also.

The drafts were approved for transmission to the department.

**Forensic Pharmacy—Final Examination.**—In accordance with a direction at the preceding meeting, the Registrar tabled a draft syllabus for the subject of Forensic Pharmacy (written), to be introduced at the Final Examination in November, 1955. This was adopted.

The Registrar reported also that it was necessary for a slight amendment of Regulation 52 of the Pharmacy Regulations to provide for the additional section in the Final Examination. The draft amendment submitted was approved for transmission to the department.

**Financial.**—Mr. Iliffe, in the absence of the honorary treasurer, submitted the monthly financial statement and accounts totalling £424/3/10 were passed for payment.

## QUEENSLAND

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, phone B 8407.

**Mr. G. C. Young** has returned to Cairns and has joined the staff of Mr. W. C. Balzer.

Change of address from Toowoomba to Ipswich for **Mr. C. P. Liebke**, who has been appointed manager of the Friendly Society Dispensary.

**Engagement.**—Good wishes are extended to **Miss Shirley Fox**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Fox, of Ipswich, on the announcement of her engagement to Mr. John Larsen, of Booval.

**Sale of Pharmacy.**—After being in business at Nanango for some years, **Mr. W. N. Paul** has sold his pharmacy to **Mr. R. K. Phippard**, formerly of Brunswick Heads.

**Brief Visit to England**—Leaving Brisbane a few days before Christmas, plane travel enabled **Mr. T. C. Harveyson**, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., to spend sixteen days in London over the Christmas-New Year period and return to Brisbane by the middle of January.

Best wishes for a happy holiday abroad are extended to **Miss Meg Blanchard**, Secretary of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, of Queensland, who

## QUEENSLAND (Continued)

left from Sydney on the "Otranto" for twelve months overseas.

**Commonwealth Prize Comes to Queensland.**—Congratulations to Mr. N. E. Edmiston, of Nambour, on being awarded the first prize in the Commonwealth-wide Guild-Colgate Christmas Window Display Contest.

Mr. L. Hall, representing the Guild committee, accompanied the local manager of Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. when they visited Nambour prior to Christmas to present Mr. Edmiston with his award.

Mr. Edmiston and his staff are to be congratulated on their very fine window and interior displays, also the added attraction of a pianist playing Christmas carols in the pharmacy during certain periods of the day.

Messrs. W. R. Hodgson & Hodgson, Toowoomba, and Mr. C. W. Watkins, Mundubbera, secured second and third places respectively in the Queensland section. It is noticeable that the place winners in this State have been country chemists and to them also we offer congratulations.

**Results of Final Examination.** Congratulations are offered to the following students who passed the final examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board in November last—

Misses J. Beekingham, M. L. Campbell, S. A. G. Fox, L. Haslam, B. A. Hile, E. G. Mortensen, J. L. Ott, J. A. Weston; Messrs. I. B. Astbury, C. V. Barwick, D. G. Black, C. Caris, V. Cavallo, K. W. Curtis, F. T. G. Dixon, E. L. Draheim, G. I. Fletcher, N. M. Gaha, S. J. Gardner, H. A. Goode, C. F. Hartmann, H. J. B. Hill, N. C. Kahler, M. Kirke, J. H. McHugh, K. L. Nash, N. M. Perry, K. A. Peters, B. P. Reid, R. P. Snell, D. A. Thomson.

Posts were granted to Misses A. Facer, J. M. Garbutt, M. S. Hislop, A. M. Millican, C. M. Ryan; Messrs. N. Collyer, R. Davis, B. C. Major, C. J. Massie, J. R. Walker and A. L. Weeks.

### New Pharmacies.

Mr. W. W. Punchard has left the employment of Mr. W. C. Balzer, Cairns, and has established a pharmacy at Shields street, Cairns.

Mr. H. J. Sellars has relinquished the management of the Toowoomba Friendly Society Dispensary and is opening his own pharmacy at 575 Ruthven street, Toowoomba.

Mr. R. Dunn, formerly manager of the Friendly Society Dispensary, Wynnum, is establishing his own pharmacy at Tingal road, Wynnum.

Mr. H. E. Ferguson, of Gympie road, Chermide, is establishing his second branch pharmacy at Rode road, Chermide.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland was held at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on December 9, 1954, at p.m.

**Attendance.**—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (Chairman), Mrs. Carlson, Miss Chalmers, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, H. G. E. Sneddy, J. E. McCaskie, L. A. Stevens, G. R. Wells, J. M. McKenzie, J. S. D. Mellick, E. W. Vance, and the Secretary.

### Business Ex-Minutes.

**Returning Officer's Report.**—As Returning Officer, the Secretary reported that only one nomination had been received to fill the one vacancy on the Council, that nomination being in favour of Mr. A. B. Williams. She

therefore declared Mr. Williams duly nominated as a member of the Council until the annual meeting in 1957.

### Correspondence for Consideration of the Council.

#### Outward to:

**Director-General of Health and Medical Services** making application to have the A.P.F. made a legal standard in Queensland following the B.P. Reply acknowledging receipt of the Society's request and advising that the matter is receiving attention.

**The Registrar, Pharmacy Board.**—(1) Enquiring on behalf of the Education Sub-Committee if it would be possible for the Board to make available copies of examination papers covering the examinations conducted by the Board. Reply stating that the Society has been placed on the mailing list for the purpose of distribution of copies of the Board's Intermediate and Final Examination Papers.

The Secretary reported that she had written to the Registrar thanking him for this courtesy.

(2) Enquiring if the Board would be good enough to make available for the information of the Society, the list of galenicals for first, second and third year apprentices. Reply furnishing copy of the list of galenical preparations required to be made by pharmacy apprentices.

Letter of thanks had been sent by the Secretary for making this information available.

**The Principal, Central Technical College** advising an enquiry has been received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria for the schedule of fees charged to pharmacy students in Queensland. Enquiring if he would be good enough to make this information available. Reply advising the fees payable by pharmacy students enrolled at the College.

The Secretary said she had thanked the Principal for making this information available. The particulars had now been passed on to Victoria.

Mr. Mellick said as this information may be of interest to chemists with apprentices, he would include it in the next issue of the Bulletin.

**Mr. Kent, Editor of the Journal,** pointing out that additions to the Eleventh Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act were included in this month's Queensland Personal Notes. Pointing out that this information did not concern Queensland and it must have been included by mistake. Also forwarding for his information, a copy of the Professional Bulletin. Reply expressing thanks for having pointed out the error concerning the inclusion of the Eleventh Schedule in Queensland notes and expressing pleasure at seeing a copy of the Bulletin.

#### Inward From:

**Christmas Greetings** from the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of Queensland and the President and Councillors of South Australia.

The Secretary tabled for the information of the Council, the Christmas greetings issued by this Society and the list to whom they had been sent.

**Registrar, Pharmacy Board.**—(1) Advising that Miss Tess Carmichael, Dalby, is the recipient of the R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award for 1954 presented by the Society.

The Secretary reported that she had communicated with Miss Carmichael, and in reply had been advised by Miss Carmichael that she desired the amount of the prize to be put toward apparatus for the final year, as she does not require any books.

(2) Forwarding copies of the final examination papers.

**Pharmaceutical Association.**—(1) Copy of Executive Meeting of the Association. A copy of this report had been made available to the members of the Executive. From the minutes it would appear that the next meeting of the Association will be held in Melbourne in May, 1956.

Mr. Greig said at the Sydney conference it was suggested that the next conference be held in Melbourne



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In recommending this *improved* Ipana Tooth Powder, emphasis should, of course, be placed on the importance of its being used conscientiously after meals.



## QUEENSLAND (Continued)

in August, 1955, to coincide with the next meeting of Section "O." Victoria has now said that the weather is usually unsettled in August and as the host State, they would have very little time for organising. Apparently the Executive has decided on May, 1956, and it was regretted that evidently the Association was going to be dissociated from Section "O," which meant that members who wished to attend both, could now only afford time and money to attend one.

(2) Seeking list of ethical packages which are considered unsatisfactory for purposes of dispensing. This enquiry is the result of a remit relating to unsatisfactory packaging of ethicals emanating from the Sydney conference.

Mr. Mellick said he had included a par in this month's Bulletin, seeking advice from members concerning this matter.

Mr. Greig also suggested that members of the Council could give some thought to this question and could forward the information to the Secretary.

Mr. Braithwaite, Chairman of the Publishing Company, seeking any comments with regard to the A.J.P. Noted.

**Pharmaceutical Secretariat**, offering congratulations on the publication of the Bulletin.

**Miss M. E. Blanshard**, seeking leave of absence from the Society on account of leaving for overseas early in January.

Mr. Greig moved that leave of absence be granted to Miss Blanshard and good wishes extended to her for her trip. Seconded by Mrs. Carlson. Carried.

**Applications for Membership** were tabled on behalf of: Mr. T. F. Smith, Petrie Terrace; Mr. R. A. Sawyer, Apsley, who were unanimously admitted to membership.

### Reports.

**British Pharmaceutical Journals.**—Mr. Stevens reported that this issue contained the Chairman's address at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the Chairman this year being a Government official, Dr. Davis, who, as Chief Pharmacist to the Ministry of Health, spoke on the impact of the National Health Service, on Pharmacy. Mr. Stevens said this issue and the one of September 25, chiefly dealt with conference papers and activities.

October 2 issue reported the death by poisoning by boron. A six-weeks-old child died from poisoning by boron through the administration of glycerin and borax for "thrush."

October 9 issue illustrated a balance for tablet counting. It was stated that the piece of apparatus can be used for counting efficiently sugar-coated tablets. This issue contained an address given by Mr. C. W. Mapleshorpe entitled "Education and Training."

**Pharmacy International.**—Mr. McKenzie mentioned that the October issue advised that prescription drug prices have been raised. He also mentioned other items of interest in this issue.

"A.J.P."—Reporting on the October issue, Mr. Wells mentioned that the Science section provided an article on suspending agents for Calamine Lotion. Another interesting par dealt with resistant strains of house flies. Another paragraph well worth reading dealt with trends in Pharmaceutical Education. Another article of interest dealt with the use and abuse of cosmetics—vitamins and hormones in cosmetics.

**Poisons Sub-Committee.**—Mr. Mellick reported that Mrs. Carlson, Mr. Greig, Mr. Sneyd and himself had met before the meeting and had quite a long discussion concerning their progress. They had been discussing problems common to all. Mr. Mellick said the sub-committee would meet again on January 12.

**Social Sub-Committee.**—Mr. McCaskie mentioned that the sub-committee had met again this evening and he submitted the proposed programme for the year.

### General Business.

**Attendance at Council Meetings.**—Mr. McCaskie suggested that future annual reports should set out the attendances of members of the Council at Council meetings. He said he would move accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Greig. Carried.

**Seasonal Greetings.**—This being the final meeting for the year, the President said he would like to extend the Season's Greetings to members and their families, also to Miss Brighthouse and the staff. He hoped the season would be a happy time for all.

On behalf of the Council Mr. Greig thanked the President for his good wishes, which were heartily reciprocated. Mr. Greig said the members of the Council trusted that Mr. and Mrs. Martin and their family would have a Happy Christmas, followed by a good New Year.

There being no further business, the Chairman declared the meeting closed at 11 p.m.

## THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

Minutes of the monthly meeting of the State Branch Committee held at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on January 6, 1955, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (Chairman), C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, L. Hall, F. H. Phillips, J. J. Delahunty, A. N. C. Munro, L. W. Huxham, C. W. Noble, and the State Secretary.

### Business Ex-Minutes.

**"Dexsal" Month.**—Mr. Delahunty reported that the circulars were almost ready to be distributed. Everybody had received a preliminary notice early in December and all Zone Secretaries and Chairmen had been written to. He had discovered that there had been weaknesses in the Cairns and Townsville areas and it would be necessary to contact the zone officials in those parts.

**Chemists' Assistants' Application.**—Mr. Noble reported that on November 23, the Queensland Employers' Federation represented the Guild at the hearing of the Chemists' Assistants' Application in the Industrial Court. The Union sought increases in wages ranging from 8/6 for unregistered assistants under 21 years to £1/15/6 for registered assistants. The application was refused by the Court and in summing up, Mr. H. J. Harvey said on this occasion no attempt was made by the Union to furnish information as to salaries of chemists in other States so that a comparison could be made by the Court on the basis of "like with like."

While discussing this matter, the President said the Secretary had listed on the agenda, the question of calling a special meeting to discuss wages. He felt that this should be dealt with as soon as possible.

After discussion, it was agreed that the special meeting be held on January 20. In the meantime, the Secretary was requested to obtain copies of Chemists' Assistants' Award, wages, etc., from the other States.

**Container Prices.**—The Secretary reported that prior to leaving on holidays, Mr. Chater had kindly prepared new scale of fees for containers. At the request of the President, these had been duplicated and despatched to members so that they would have the information as quickly as possible. However, Mr. Nichol had suggested that the container prices be incorporated on the same sheet as the professional fees. This would necessitate time to see that the correct container price fitted in with the appropriate professional fee and vice versa. Furthermore, it would take the printer a little time to print it.

Members of the Committee considered the suggestion a good one and it was agreed that further consideration

## QUEENSLAND (Continued)

should be given to this proposal at the meeting on January 20.

**Visit to Wynnum.**—The President reported that in company with Mr. Nichol and Mr. Noble he had visited Wynnum on December 7 to discuss a roster system for a Tuesday and Thursday evening. Mr. Lenehan said they were very well received. There was a 100 per cent. attendance. It was quite definite that the local chemists wanted the night work and they wanted someone open every night in the week. The local chemists agreed to a roster system for the Tuesday and Thursday evening, taking it in turns to be on duty for one week. The Guild office had drawn up the roster for every week in 1955 and a copy was made available to all the Wynnum chemists.

Mr. Lenehan said after the meeting the gathering wound up with supper at the home of Mrs. Boden. He urged the chemists to get together more regularly in the future and he felt certain that after such a successful meeting, that they would do so.

**Applications for membership** were tabled on behalf of: Mr. J. S. Tooma, City Pharmacy, Ellena street, Maryborough; Mr. W. W. Punchard, Shields street, Cairns; Mr. R. J. Sellars, 575 Ruthven street, Toowoomba, who were unanimously elected to membership.

### Correspondence.

#### Outward To:

**Federal Secretary.**—(1) Enquiring if it would be possible to have Mist. Bismuth Oxybrom Co. listed in the front of the drug tariff and priced among the list of commonly used ethicals.

(2) Advising that Mr. C. A. Nichol has been chosen as the Queensland representative on the committee to consider a Guild magazine.

**Federal Merchandising Manager.**—(1) Reporting continued shortages of "Ipana" toothpaste for the last three months. Enquiring if representation could be made to Bristol Myers to facilitate an adequate flow of "Ipana" stocks to Queensland.

Mr. T. J. Moroney, on his retirement from business and Guild membership, thanking him for his lengthy membership of the Guild, his loyal co-operation and assistance at all times and extending good wishes for the future.

Mr. L. F. Murphy, expressing regret on hearing of his illness and conveying to him good wishes for early restoration to health and strength.

Mr. N. E. Edmiston, conveying congratulations on having been awarded the Guild-Colgate sponsored window dressing competition for Australia.

Representing the Guild Committee, Mr. Hall reported that in company with Mr. Sowden, of the Colgate-Palmolive Company, and Mr. Addison, of Addison Display Service, they visited over 100 pharmacies in the Brisbane area. They met an interesting and varied assortment of windows. Some chemists did not appear to have put much thought behind their effort. Mr. Hall said he went to Nambour with Mr. Sowden to present Mr. Edmiston with his cheque for £305. Mr. Hall said he noticed that some members did not have the Guild banners on display. Some members said they were too big. Mr. Hall said he was very pleased to represent the Guild on this job, and in passing he would like to refer to the excellent job done by Mr. Sowden, of Colgate's, in a very pleasing manner and he thought it would be fitting if a letter expressing the appreciation of this Committee was sent to Mr. Sowden. His task was not an easy one and at all times he adopted tact, patience and endeavoured to assist.

The Secretary was requested to write accordingly to Mr. Sowden.

The President said he would like to express the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Hall for looking after

the Committee's interests. He gave many hours of his time and much energy, which was greatly appreciated.

#### Inward From:

**Federal Secretary.**—(1) Attaching copy of letter received from Mr. Leggatt, General Manager of Frederick Stearns & Co., with reference to the personnel store at Wacol being supplied with Nyal lines.

After discussion, it was agreed that further information be procured if possible and the whole matter presented to the forthcoming Federal Council meeting.

(2) Advising that a special meeting of the Federal Council will be held at Melbourne from February 13-15. Forwarding agenda for same. Advising that Guild House will be officially opened on Monday, February 14.

The President advised that he had received an invitation to the opening of Guild House and he would be very happy to be present.

(3) Copy of letter from Federal Secretary to N.S.W. Secretary with regard to any property purchased.

**Federal Merchandising Manager,** advising monthly sales drives tentatively arranged for 1955. Noted.

Mr. K. E. Thomas and Mr. W. R. Iliffe, expressing appreciation of this State's congratulations and good wishes on their election to Honorary Life Membership of the Guild.

Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., with regard to Lournay "Twin Beauty Sensation" being released in February. Noted.

**Taxation Standing Committee,** requesting the appointment of the Guild's delegate for the ensuing year.

As Mr. Noble had represented the Guild previously on this Committee, Mr. Martin proposed, Mr. Nichol seconded, that Mr. Noble be reappointed. Carried.

#### Reports.

**Federal Delegate.**—Mr. Martin tabled copy of letter which the Federal Secretary forwarded on December 17, advising that when the Standing Committee met in Sydney early in the month, the matter of initialling prescriptions "A" and "B" when the two prescriptions are included on the one Pharmaceutical Benefit Form, was taken up and he forwarded copy of communication from the Director-General of Health, agreeing to the discontinuance of this practice.

Mr. Martin also reported that a special meeting of the Federal Council would be held in Melbourne from February 13-15.

**Appointment of Second Delegate to Council Meeting.**—Mr. Martin moved, Mr. Noble seconded, that Mr. Nichol be the second delegate to the February Council Meeting. Carried.

#### General Business.

**Repatriation Prescription Forms.**—Members referred to the poor quality of paper used for Repatriation prescription forms and it was resolved that the Secretary write to Federal Office, enquiring if representation could be made to have Repatriation prescription forms printed on better paper, as ink comes through the present paper used and customers' signatures cannot be read when repeat is signed. It was also suggested that enquiries should be made as to how far Repatriation negotiations have advanced.

**Poisons.**—Mr. Munro enquired if anything had been done to stop general stores and barbers selling poisons. Mr. Munro said he had raised this question often.

Mr. Martin said that many new industrial poisons had come into use in recent years and they were being sold through non-pharmaceutical channels, and they should be sold through chemists.

After discussion, Mr. Martin moved that a letter be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society, enquiring if it could take further action on agricultural poisons with the Health Department, pointing out that there has recently been a tragic death from these poisons. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

There being no further business, the Chairman declared the meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.



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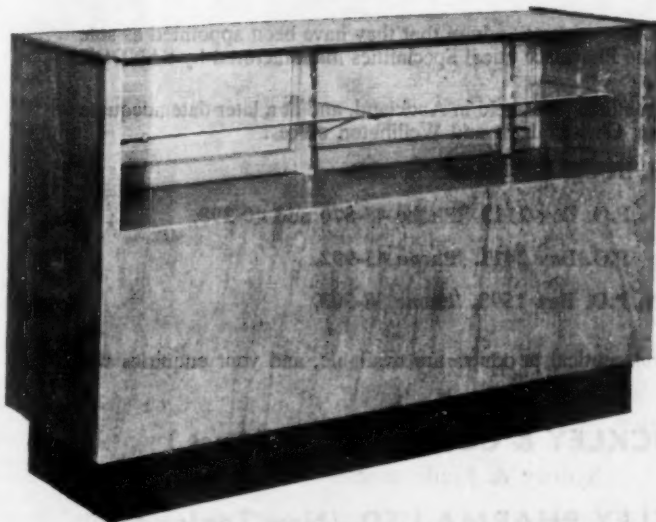
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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

**Mr. R. Butler** opened his new pharmacy at Hectorville just before Christmas.

**Mr. R. Hibble** has opened a new pharmacy on West Beach road, at North Richmond.

**Mr. C. Kean**, of Allenby Gardens, has moved into new premises.

**Mr. R. Brice** acted as locum for Mr. J. Retallick, of Unley, after the Christmas holidays.

**Mr. J. Lloyd** acted as locum for Mr. G. Smylie, of Walkerville, for three weeks during January.

**Mr. J. Maine** acted as manager for Mr. J. Bird, of Fullarton, in the latter part of the first month of 1955.

**Mr. G. Kamm** is now in charge of the Brighton branch of F.S.M.A.

**Mr. D. Warren** has been temporarily in charge of Mr. E. Hogben's pharmacy, of Woodville.

**Mrs. McCook** has resumed the active conduct of her pharmacy in Charles street, Adelaide.

**Mr. J. Kellas** visited Hamley Bridge early in January to assist Mr. R. Spafford.

**Mr. B. Richards** spent a fortnight in January back in Adelaide with Mr. D. Finlayson.

**Mr. J. Ongly**, of Cudmore Park, has moved into new premises next door to his original pharmacy in that area.

**Mr. L. Hunt** acted as manager for Mr. R. Parker during the latter's absence from his pharmacy in Hindmarsh during the early part of January.

**Mr. P. Ball** has acted as locum for Mr. J. Stain, of St. Morris, and Mr. P. Kiepert, of Kensington, during the first month of 1955.

**Mr. J. C. Measday** will be responsible for the two pharmacies in Rosewater during the absence of Mr. H. E. Martin on a trip overseas.

**Mr. E. C. Sauer** has moved his pharmacy on Anzac Highway, Plympton, to a few doors west of the original site.

**Mr. J. Otto** spent the end of 1954 and beginning of 1955 with Mr. R. Asher, of Medindie. He then went to Berri under engagement with Mr. P. Egar.

The early weeks of the New Year found **Mr. G. Mathieson** in charge of the pharmacy conducted by Messrs. Currie and Ramsey at Edwardstown.

December, 1954, meant for **Mr. D. Saies** engagements with Mr. D. Warneke, of Plympton Park, and Mr. L. Lewis, of Welland.

**Mr. G. Mathieson** proposes to visit Canada and possibly the United States of America after six months of relieving work up to July, 1955.

**Mr. D. Standish** was in charge of the pharmacy conducted by J. White & Sons, Grenfell street, during the absence of the manager, Mr. M. Pinchbeck, on leave during the latter part of January.

**Mr. D. Wilson** and family have returned from Tasmania. Mr. Wilson has purchased the pharmacy conducted by Mrs. Rickard on the Main North road, Medindie.

**Mr. B. O'Connor** assisted Mr. R. Coultas, of Hanson street, during the busy weeks just prior to Christmas.

He spent the early part of the new year with Mr. A. Lean, of Harcourt Gardens.

**Mr. E. Theel** has joined the staff of Birks-Chemists, Rundle street, Adelaide, in place of Mr. B. Wandke, who has taken up relieving work, starting with Mr. H. Reynolds, of Murray Bridge.

**Mr. H. Flaherty** engaged Mr. D. Saies to help him at Plympton just prior to the Christmas season additional work. After Christmas Mr. Flaherty was assisted by Mr. Ian Lee.

**Mr. R. Wyld** has resigned his managership for Mr. Sauer at Forbes to work with Mr. G. Spencer, of Lower North Adelaide. Mr. H. Flood has taken his place, and the vacancy at Camden filled by Mr. M. Connell.

**Messrs. K. Rohlfing and L. Davis** left the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital early in December to embark for England. After the examination results were announced Mr. K. Glastonbury elected to remain on the staff as a registered pharmacist.

**Mr. J. Everett** has purchased the pharmacy conducted by Mr. J. Purches on The Parade, Norwood. Mr. Purches anticipates entering the medical course in 1955. During January he acted as manager for Mr. J. Rolfe, of Woodville.

Just a week before Christmas saw the arrival back in Adelaide of **Mr. S. Kentish** from overseas. He travelled by train to Rome, thence by air in easy stages, with several stops en route to see something of the Middle East, Ceylon and Singapore.

Towards the end of 1954 **Mr. D. MacQueen** went to Riverton to assist Mr. M. Eckersley; to Murray Bridge under engagement by Mr. F. Butcher; to Pinnaroo to act as locum for Mr. H. Salman. In 1955 he returned to Murray Bridge again to work with Mr. F. Butcher.

**Miss Y. Fricker** spent the closing weeks of 1954 at Messrs. Saunders & Walker's Pharmacy in Semaphore, moving on in January to Mr. W. Grove, of Edwardstown, and then to Mr. E. Highman, of Cumberland Park.

**Mr. G. Moroney** has begun as manager of the Hindmarsh Friendly Society Dispensary in place of Mr. K. Phelps, who has taken over the Port Adelaide shop, because Mr. R. Walker has resigned to take up a position with Mr. D. Lingham, of Whyalla.

**Mr. H. Makin**, his wife and family spent Christmas in Adelaide, coming from Auckland, New Zealand. During the past year the Wellcombe Foundation have established a separate subsidiary branch of Burroughs, Wellcombe & Co. in New Zealand, and appointed Mr. Makin as director and manager for the Dominion.

**Infant Swallows Caustic Soda.**—A 17 months old girl was admitted to the Royal Adelaide Children's Hospital on January 1 after she had swallowed caustic soda. Press reports did not indicate what was the condition of the child after admission.

**Overdose of Sleeping Tablets.**—"The News," December 29, 1954, reported that a man, aged 23, had swallowed sleeping tablets because his parents objected to his girl friend. The man, whose name was suppressed, admitted in the Adelaide Police Court that he had intended to take his life. The assistant police prosecutor said the defendant was found unconscious and taken to the Royal Adelaide Hospital for treatment. The man was released on a 12-month good behaviour bond of £30.

**Return from Overseas.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Everett returned to Adelaide on December 5 from a trip in the "Orcaes," and are to stay with Mrs. Everett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Pritchard, of Toorak Gardens, for a while. They went abroad last January, celebrated their first wedding anniversary in London on February 28, spent two months motoring in England, Scotland and Wales, and stayed with relatives of Mrs. Everett's in Bradford. They also visited France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Holland.

## **SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)**

### **ENGAGEMENTS.**

**Mauder-Taylor.**—The engagement is announced of Helen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mauder, of Henley Beach, to Ray, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Taylor, St. Marys.

**Pengilly-Ball.**—Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Pengilly, of Joslin, have pleasure in announcing the engagement of their daughter, Margaret-Ann, to Peter Growden, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ball, of Broadview.

### **WEDDINGS.**

The marriage of Joy Dorrita Hammond, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hammond, of Sixth Avenue, Helmsdale, to Anthony Robert Parham, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Parham, of Cedar Avenue, Da Costa Park, was celebrated in the Glenelg Congregational Church on New Year's Eve.

Margaret Joan, daughter of Mrs. A. E. Fowler, of Angerston, and the late Mr. W. J. Fowler, was married to Peter Donald, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McColl, of Reade Park, in Salisbury Crescent Congregational Church during the month.

The marriage of Miss Maxine Perry and Mr. John Shocroft was celebrated in the Methodist Church, Unley, during the month. The bride is the daughter of Mr. E. L. Perry, Town Clerk of Unley, and Mrs. Perry.

Maxine celebrated her coming of age in December at a dinner and theatre party.

### **BIRTHS.**

**Pak-Poy.**—On December 8, at Clare and District Hospital, to Wilf and Maureen—a daughter (Robyn Anne). Both well.

**Hill.**—On December 19, to Eda, wife of Dudley C. Hill—a son.

**Morrow.**—On December 11, at Hindmarsh, to Helen and Bill—a son (David Charles).

### **PRIZES FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 1955.**

The following awards have been made by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society:

**Fourth Year.**—Mr. J. Maine (Mr. J. Bird, of Fullarton). The Gold Medal and the Kodak Prize.

**Third Year.**—The Patterson Prize: Miss S. Martin (Mr. M. Robinson, Erindale).

The trip to Sydney to the laboratories of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.: Miss S. Martin and Miss M. Evans (Mr. H. Evans, Goodwood).

**First Year.**—The Patterson Prize: Mr. H. George (Mr. D. O'Rielly, Ovingham).

**Second Year:** No award.

### **ACADEMIC DISTINCTIONS.**

Mr. J. C. Beilby has completed the 5th year course in medicine.

Mr. R. J. Porra was successful in Zoology II and Biochemistry.

Mr. R. N. Taylor attained Pure Mathematics conducted by the School of Mines.

Mr. L. Woolford passed in Anatomy and also in Physiology and Biology of the Diploma in Chiropractic.

### **STUDENTS MEET AT VICTOR HARBOUR.**

The annual Congress of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia is being held this year at Victor Harbour from January 16 to 23, when about 80 Interstate and South Australian pharmacy students meet in the Toc H camp. After conclusion of the Congress, Interstate students will stay for a week in Adelaide, where they will be billeted in the homes of South Australian students. An interesting programme of excursions and social functions has been arranged.

A report of the Congress will be published in the "Student Activities" section of the Journal later.

### **FINE FOR CONDUCTING CHEMIST SHOP NOT UNDER REGISTERED SUPERVISION.**

William Thomas Taylor was fined £10 with £2/10/- costs in the Whyalla Police Court during the month on a charge of having on October 11, 1954, conducted a chemist's shop in Playford avenue which was not under the direct and constant supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. Cornish appeared for the Pharmacy Board, which conducted the prosecution. He said that Inspector Cotton visited the pharmacy, and asked to have a prescription made up. A girl at the counter told him that Mr. Taylor came to the shop four times a day, and that he made up the prescriptions. The inspector asked the girl if the prescriptions in the book had been entered by her, and she told him that they had not been. Mr. Taylor did that. The girl added that Mr. Taylor had been trying to get a chemist for the shop, but had not been successful.

Mr. Cornish said that the inspector then called upon the defendant in his Forsyth street shop, and pointed out to him that he did not have a qualified chemist in the shop at Playford avenue. The defendant replied that he had advertised in newspapers in the other States and had inquired from the wholesale drug houses about getting a chemist, but had not had any results. Dr. Hogg had consulting rooms in Playford avenue, and the shop there was very convenient for people who had to have prescriptions made up.

Mr. Cornish told the Court that the Act was clear: it was designed to protect the public, and it provided that a chemist shop must be constantly supervised by a qualified chemist.

Mr. D. Richards, S.M.: "What happens if a qualified chemist becomes ill and there is nobody to take his place?"

Mr. Cornish: "The shop must be closed."

The defendant stated that he had a qualified chemist in the shop, but he had left to take over his business at Jamestown. Since then, although he had exploited every possible avenue, he had not been able to find anyone to take his place. All the dispensing at Playford avenue was done by him, and the shop was of service to the public.

### **ECHOES FROM 217—1955 HARVEST FESTIVAL.**

Time brings many changes, of which not the least is the widespread distribution of groups who at one time had a common interest.

For this reason many A.V.A.'s are today no longer members of the Society, and would have been outside the orbit of the recent appeal for donations towards the portrait of Professor Macbeth but for a special effort made to trace as many as possible. The various replies which have come forward have provided the following items of news:—

**John Preiss.** Lane Cove, Sydney: "I have not been connected with retail pharmacy for a number of years—my main occupation is the promotion of sales of veterinary products for May & Baker Ltd. Pleased to see the old green ink once again."

**Bob Branson.** Corrigin, Western Australia: "Have almost 'had' the W.A. bush; too hot . . . have one eye on distant horizon of Blighty for two or three years to experience the other kind of life."

**Bob Upton** sends from Broken Hill a fair specimen of characteristic comments, plus a photograph of himself dangling Pamela (6½ m.) on his knee—a really happy picture!

**Doug Ramsay.** of Macquarie place, Sydney, where he controls a large pharmacy in his own right, sends thanks for letter, contribution, and best wishes to all for 1955.

**Bill Rendell** writes from his home and consulting rooms on Diagonal road, Glenelg, to say that despite his activities as a physician he is delighted to help the project.

**Ruth Lord** (nee Dowding), of Dromana, Victoria: "Susan is absolutely thriving. She has her father's





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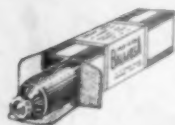
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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

looks and colouring (very dark), but she seems to have inherited my build. If you will forgive a little motherly pride, she's the strongest baby I've ever seen. In fact, she is so muscular that most people say: 'Isn't he a real little boy!'"

**Frank Wheaton**, Clayton, Victoria: "Many years since the green ink caught up with me, and still very nice, even if you do want to touch me for a few bob."

**Pat Larwood**, from Potts' Point, Sydney: "I have the Mater Hospital Dispensary in my charge, a staff of two assistants, plus a clerk and a storeman. This hospital includes a public, private and maternity section, and has a capacity of approximately 350 bed patients. Since Prince Henry days I have had experience on the staff of the Sydney Hospital; this was excellent experience."

**Bob Miller** sends a short note from Waikerie to say that his job as the local medical practitioner keeps him well and truly busy.

**Ron Medlow**, of Esperance, W.A.: "My travels have been very interesting. The folk over here are very hospitable, and I have made many friends, both in and away from Pharmacy. There is an extreme shortage of pharmacists and plenty of openings for new businesses away from the metropolitan area."

"This place (Esperance) has given me the enjoyment of a cool climate at the seaside, and so far no permanent grass has caught up with me."

(Incidentally, the envelope is printed "Hotel Adelphi, Perth, plus a coat of arms"!)

**Ross Hutchins**, resident chemist at the corner of Barker's road and High street, Kew, Victoria: "Much has happened in the past nine years. I have been established in Kew for five years at a busy intersection and own the freehold. We have three bonnie children, and both Nance and myself lead a very busy life in municipal affairs. I am also active in the local branch of R.S.L., and in spite of advancing years still play cricket as captain of R.S.L. team."

**Mary Stuckey** (nee Stewart), of Melbourne, had got lost in the old records, but by an amazing piece of good fortune was met in the safety zone on North Terrace, opposite Charles street. She was accompanied by two of her family of four, and looks very little different to the days of the "Finals." Sends the very best wishes to all, with the "longing for the time when I can get back into Pharmacy."

**Ken Crafter**, caught up in the toils of a busy suburban physician's practice in Mitcham, sent along a cheque well after closing date, together with: "Thought that . . . green ink would have run out long ago. Glad to contribute; we certainly owe a lot to the Professor."

**Don Barnes** sent from the Medical Stores at Lae, New Guinea, his New Year greetings in an airmail envelope bearing not only the usual English and French "By airmail" but also Chinese and Arabic versions of the same directive. The New Guinea stamps were a pair of handsome specimens of the philatelic art.

Contributors who did not provide any personal news included Colin Reid, of Launceston; Jim Andrews, of Goulburn, N.S.W.; Bob Elix (medico, of Semaphore); Avis Chapman (by her parents, as she is still in England); Jack Matthews (medico, of Glenelg); Lionel West, R.A.A.F., Laverton; Tom and Thelma Rowe (nee Hall), of Broken Hill.

### PHARMACY BOARD

#### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on January 12, 1955, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. K. S. Porter, President, in the Chair; Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, A. E. Bowey, G. L. Burns, D. C. Hill, L. A. Craig, B. F. Mildren and the Registrar.

**Correspondence.**—Christmas greetings have been re-

ceived from and forwarded to Pharmacy Boards of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Correspondence has been forwarded to Jaychem Agencies Ltd., requiring that pharmaceutical chemists should be advised that a circular issued by Jaychem Agencies Ltd. wherein appeared the statement that Melabon had been approved by the Pharmacy Board, was incorrect, as the Pharmacy Board of this State does not approve or otherwise of any product placed on the market.

Correspondence has been received from a country resident forwarding a prescription and claiming that the local pharmacist wished to retain the prescription. It was decided that the person concerned should be advised that the pharmacist was only acting within the legal requirements in retaining the prescription submitted and that the Board is not in a position to make any statement on any other prescription unless details of such are made available for consideration.

**Depots.**—Applications have been received and approved from Mr. W. M. Murton for depots at Lucindale and Robe.

**Renewals.**—Approval was granted for the renewal of the registration of depots in the name of Mr. R. L. Daniel at Clarendon and Kangarilla.

**Labels.**—Copies of labels used by pharmacists and collected by the Inspector were submitted. The necessary instructions were given to the Registrar.

**Trade Name.**—Correspondence has been forwarded to a registered pharmaceutical chemist, pointing out the requirements of the Pharmacy Act and requesting that he discontinue the use of a trade name in so far as it concerns the dispensing of prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners.

**Finance.**—Statement for the month of December was submitted and adopted. Accounts totalling £37/2/6 were passed for payment.

**Practising Certificates.**—Applications received and approved from twenty-four chemists.

**Apprentices.**—Indentures received for recording of cancellation: 2. Indentures received for noting of completion: 16.

**Set Five Galenicals.**—In view of alterations in the course it was decided that apprentices should be required to lodge Set Five Galenicals during the first week in April.

**Registration of Premises.**—Applications received and noted from Mrs. L. J. Maloney, J. C. Measday, E. C. Sauer, M. P. Connell, H. B. Flood, G. N. Kamm, G. T. Morony, K. G. Phelps, W. J. Bazeley, J. K. Everett, J. H. A. Ongley and R. J. Butler.

**Change of Address.**—Nine changes of addresses were recorded.

**Essential Equipment for Training of Apprentices.**—The report of the Inspector covering pharmacies visited by him was considered and the necessary instructions given to the Registrar.

**Date of Next Meeting.**—Wednesday, February 9, 1955, at 7.45 p.m.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

A meeting of the Council was held at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on January 4, 1955, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. A. C. Holloway, President in the Chair; Messrs. D. F. J. Penhall, Walter C. Cotterell, E. F. Lipsham, K. D. Johnson, J. D. Duncan, A. A. Russell and the Secretary.

**Correspondence.**—Christmas greetings received from and forwarded to Pharmaceutical Societies of Queens-

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

land, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, Women Pharmacists' Association of S.A., Public Relations Secretariat, Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, F.H.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch).

**Code of Ethics.**—Resolved that an order be placed for 500 copies.

### Students.

**Parke, Davis & Co. Prize.**—Report has been received from the examiners that these prizes have been awarded to Misses B. S. Martin and M. A. Evans. Correspondence has taken place with the representative of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. pointing out that the dates arranged for the students' visit to Sydney coincides with the Student Conference which is being held at Victor Harbour. Correspondence has now been received from Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. indicating that the date of the visit has been altered and will take place from February 14-17.

**Gold Medal and Kodak Prize.**—The examiners have recommended that Mr. J. E. Maine be awarded the Gold Medal for 1954 and the Kodak Prize for 1954. The recommendation was adopted.

**Patterson Prizes.**—The examiners recommend that prizes be awarded as under:

First Year, Mr. H. E. George; Second Year, No award; Third Year, Miss B. S. Martin.

The recommendation was adopted.

### British Pharmaceutical Conference.

**Chairman's Address.**—Report was received that the Presidential address of Dr. Davies contained a criticism of the over-loading of the course with theoretical subjects.

Regulations affecting examinations of Pharmaceutical Society and curriculum connected therewith received from Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The information received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain indicated that—

- Any one of several types of entrance certificates are accepted for enrolment as a student.
- A full-time academic year is then spent in studying Chemistry, Physics and Biology for the Intermediate examination (three subjects).
- Pupilage of two years is then begun either in a retail, hospital or manufacturing pharmacy.
- A two years' course of full-time academic study is taken in the subjects of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmaceutics, Pharmacognosy, Physiology and Pharmacology and Forensic Pharmacy for the final examinations (five subjects).
- The two years' practical experience is reduced to one year for persons who transfer direct from the Intermediate to the final year or who have trained as a Bachelor of Pharmacy at a University. This reduces the normal training period from five to four years.
- The information stresses the fact that openings in retail pharmacy are many but few in number in other directions.
- There does not seem to be any indication of degree courses replacing the normal qualifications granted by the Society.
- Information in the booklet received indicates a general guide for the various approved training colleges.

**Professor Macbeth's Retirement.**—The response to the appeal for funds for the painting of a portrait has been extremely good and sufficient funds are now in hand to meet the cost involved. Many letters were received from members expressing appreciation of the opportunity of contributing.

**Advisory Committee.**—Correspondence has been forwarded to a firm of land agents who have been advertising a shop to be let as a pharmacy and it was pointed out that the district was already adequately covered and suggesting that the shop should be let to some other type of business.

**Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee.**—Correspondence has been received from the British Medical Association complaining of the action of a chemist in endeavouring to bring pressure to bear on a medical practitioner to consult at the premises of the pharmacist concerned. It was decided that the British Medical Association should be requested to supply full details of the complaint in order that the matter can be adequately considered by the Council.

**Finance.**—Statement for the month of December was submitted and adopted. Accounts totalling £1372/3/10 were passed for payment.

**Membership.**—The resignations of Messrs. R. J. Porra and E. F. Newbery were accepted with regret.

Application for membership has been received and approved from Mr. K. Wall.

Applications were received and approved subject to registration by the Pharmacy Board from the undermentioned:

Miss N. J. Gerard, Messrs. P. G. Hall, D. C. Farley, K. B. Glastonbury, K. I. Haddy, I. N. Hennessy, G. N. Kamm, J. M. Lloyd, D. W. Manhire, A. G. Mathieson, G. T. Morony, M. J. Palk, M. G. Prosser, R. Raud, T. J. Sawyer, L. N. K. Shute, D. J. Standish, E. W. Theel, N. H. Tonkin, P. C. de Waard, B. G. Wandke and A. G. Trummer.

**Next Meeting.**—Tuesday, February 1, 1955, at 7.45 p.m.

## THE GUILD

## S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on January 10, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present:** The President (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell), Messrs. H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, R. R. Patrick, E. Lloyd Miller, A. A. Russell, V. L. Mitchell and the Secretary.

After the confirmation of the Minutes the Secretary reported his negotiations with regard to P.A.T.A. and also a Chemist at Woomera; these matters will be presented to a future meeting.

The matter relative to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was reported upon by the President, and the subject was referred to the next meeting.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. D. K. Wilson, Medindie; W. J. Bazeley, Kimba; D. Ardill, Woodville Gardens; J. K. Everett, Norwood; H. N. Flaherty, Plympton (Branch).

**Federal Council Meeting.**—The agenda was considered fully and expressions of guidance discussed.

**Merchandising Service.**—(1) **Monthly Sales Drive.**—Suggested times approved, Secretary to write Mr. Ross accordingly, also to enquire from Mr. Currie if window displays of Ipana have been withdrawn. (2) **Baby Picture of the Year.**—Secretary to write Mr. Ross and enquire if any States were approached by the Shell Co. in respect to "Baby Picture of the Year," or did the Shell Co. just fix its terms and take the Guild Chemists for granted.

**Financial Statement** was presented and approved, and accounts totalling £172/3/8 were passed for payment.

**P.M.S.**—Secretary to enquire from Department of Health if P.M.S. prices can be printed and supplied to Chemists on the standard size paper so that they can be filed in the general folder; also can they keep their prices of P.M.S. up to date by bringing prices forward on alteration sheets; also new items to be brought in



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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

only at fixed times when a new list is being circulated and to be printed on separate sheets.

**Office Routines.**—The original draft together with amendments made thereto, was presented to the Meeting, and fully discussed. Several alterations were suggested and the whole matter referred back to Mr. Lipsham.

**Bureau of Statistics.**—This matter was discussed and circumstances were not considered satisfactory. Letters from Mr. Conolly to some Members of the S.B.C. were discussed. It was requested that the President take up the matter on a Federal basis when next in Melbourne.

**Re Mr. E. C. Sauer and another.**—The letter from Mr. E. C. Sauer was presented to the Meeting, also the report from the Secretary of his investigations in regard to the matter. Resolved that the matter be referred to the Advisory Committee and their report to be made to the S.B.C. in due course.

**Federal Delegate's Report:** The President gave a general resume on the following matters:

List of lines the labels of which are difficult to remove; Repatriation Commission; Letter from Federal Secretary re dispensing and margins; State By-Laws; Pharmaceutical Benefits, re initialling of items when two are on one form, amendments to be made and Members notified; Federal Council Meeting; re Election of Officers of Federal Executive; F.S.M.A. and Taxation. Secretary requested to write Mr. Evans to ascertain if Mr. Keats could supply his dispensing costs, costs of labour, etc., and the number of modifications of rates of dispensing fees.

**Pricing Officer's Report:** The Pricing Officer (Mr. G. K. F. Scott) gave a resume on the Repatriation Department dispensing, and several items were individually dealt with.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Mr. J. G. Porteus, lately of Leonora, has purchased Mr. W. J. Bryant's Pharmacy at Geraldton.

Mr. R. S. Groom has purchased Mr. H. M. Wheeler's pharmacy at South Perth.

Mr. K. H. Worth has purchased Mr. S. J. Wilson's branch pharmacy at Como.

Mr. A. S. J. Ruttier has purchased Walmsley's pharmacy at Waroona.

To all these pharmacists we offer our best wishes for success.

Mr. E. B. Elliot has sold his interest in the Kalgoorlie Pharmacy to Mr. J. T. MacAllan, and purchased the Esperance Pharmacy from Mr. A. J. Stewart.

Mr. L. E. Webster, of Mandurah, has purchased Mr. L. Rowe's pharmacy at North Perth. Mr. J. D. Peterkin is in charge of this pharmacy.

The pharmacy of Mr. H. W. Chayter at South Perth was recently broken into and some articles stolen. For-

tunately Mr. Chayter had insured through P.D.L. against burglary, thus covering the loss.

Mr. M. Pierre-Humbert has opened a new pharmacy at Melville, and Mr. D. R. Boff has opened a branch pharmacy at Redcliffe. Mr. D. C. Tyler is in charge of the latter.

His many friends will be sorry to hear that Mr. K. Fogarty, of Northam, is in hospital. We wish him a speedy recovery. Mr. D. Hughes and Miss B. Houghton have acted as locums.

**Chemists on Holidays.**—Mr. M. J. Cobain, of Mt. Lawley (reliever Miss S. Hartrey); Mr. R. J. Healy, of South Perth (reliever Miss S. Hartrey); Mr. J. S. Miller, of Merredin (reliever Miss B. Houghton); Mr. L. J. B. Miller, of Donnybrook (reliever Mr. R. M. Wiltshire); and Mr. J. L. Hart, of Mt. Barker (reliever Mr. B. O'Brien).

### AMENDMENT TO 10th SCHEDULE.

By an order-in-council issued on December 9, 1954, the following paragraph was deleted from the list of exemptions to the 10th Schedule:—

"Preparations for external use, containing not more than 5 per cent. sulphonamide or substituted sulphonamide."

It is now an offence to sell any preparations containing sulphonamide for human use without a prescription, and such prescriptions must be cancelled.

### P.D.L. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the West Australian Branch of P.D.L. was held at Perth Technical College on December 10, 1954, at 7.30 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. T. D. H. Allan, H. D. Fitch, R. I. Cohen, A. A. Baxter, R. W. Dalby and F. W. Avenell.

**Financial State.**—The financial statement showed a net surplus of £128/13/2. It was decided to invest £250 of the accumulated fund in the next Commonwealth Loan.

**Annual Report.**—The annual report had been circulated to members. It showed a membership of 200 at 30/9/54. This was considered very satisfactory.

**Election of Chairman.**—Mr. T. D. H. Allan intimated that he did not desire to nominate for the Local Board as he had retired from business and considered that younger members should be given an opportunity. He thanked all who had been associated with him in P.D.L. affairs for so many years, and wished the incoming Board every success.

He then called for nominations for Chairman. Mr. H. D. Fitch was nominated by Messrs. R. I. Cohen and A. A. Baxter, and declared elected.

Mr. Fitch thanked those present for the honour conferred on him. He paid tribute to Mr. Allan for his services as Chairman, and expressed the hope that he would be able to draw on Mr. Allan's experience if necessary.

It was decided to place on record the thanks of this Branch for the services of Mr. T. D. H. Allan as a member of the Local Board since 1944, and as Chairman since 1951. All present voiced their appreciation of Mr. Allan's work.

**Representative to Federal Council of P.D.L.**—Mr. H. D. Fitch was elected, Mr. N. C. Cossar being named as proxy representative.

**Hon. Treasurer.**—Mr. R. I. Cohen was re-elected.

**General.**—The meeting requested that the Board's thanks and appreciation to the Secretary and staff be recorded.

After accounts had been passed for payment, the meeting closed at 8.20 p.m.

## PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

# - a boon to chemists, doctors and hospital staffs

Now about to enter upon its fifth year, the P.P. Card Service of the Journal has demonstrated its usefulness as a means of reference in many pharmacies, hospital pharmacy departments and consulting

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### CARDS FOR 1955

- 15 cards each month, listing concisely for each product the following information:—  
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These four features will be brought together in a handy Index Book, of the same size as the cards.

- Substances index of the 880 cards previously issued, to the end of 1954
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- Approved Name Index.
- Therapeutic Index of all cards issued to the end of 1954.

### NEW FEATURE

As well as containing a re-presentation under one cover of the main features of previous years, the Index Book being introduced in 1955 will include a THERAPEUTIC INDEX of all cards issued to the end of 1954. This new feature should prove most helpful to medical practitioners, and to pharmaceutical chemists helping them choose their adjuncts to treatment. B.P., B.P.C. and Approved Names, arranged alphabetically, will again be

shown in the Approved Name Index, the Proprietary and other names of the same substances being given opposite each of them.

The new Index Book will be in much demand for use at the counter or telephone. Extra copies of the Index Book will be printed to meet the needs of those who will require more than the one copy to be supplied as part of the subscription. Additional copies, 10/- each.

### Subscription: £3/3/- for the year

1954 Cards: A limited number of sets of the 1954 cards is available for new subscribers who would like to commence their library of references with some of the back issues of the cards.—Price, £3/3/- per set. If ordering the 1954 cards, please forward £6/6/- to cover the two years.

We regret supplies of the 1951, 1952 and 1953 cards are no longer available.

### ORDER FORM

The Manager, *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*,  
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Date.....

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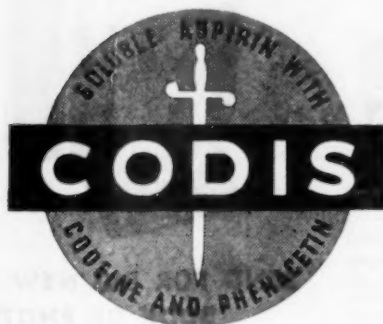
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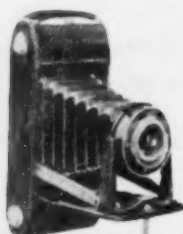
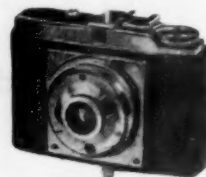
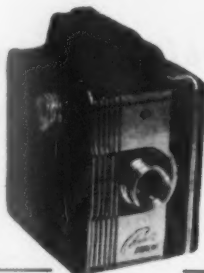
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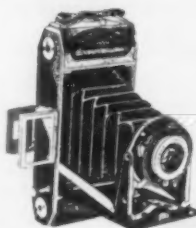


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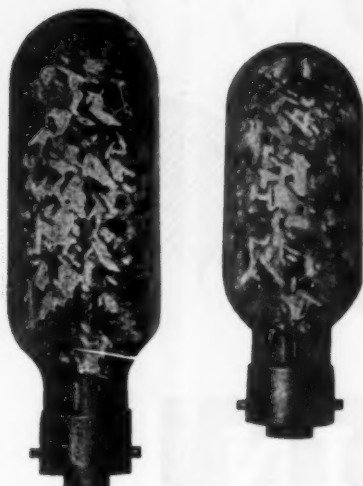
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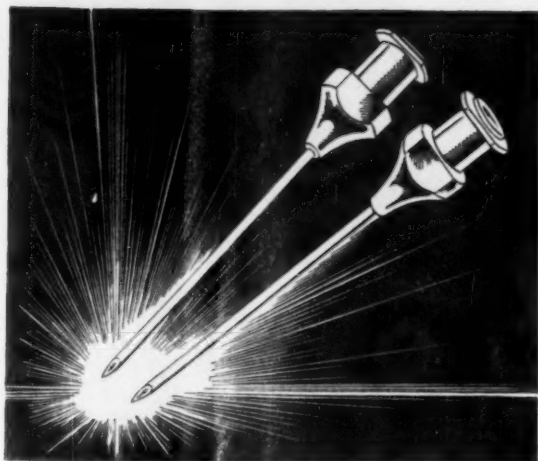
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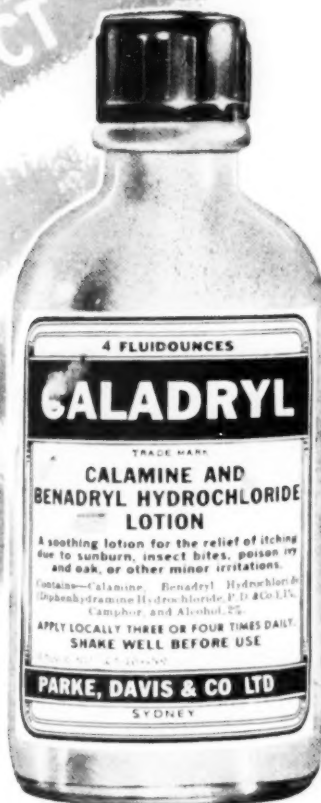
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